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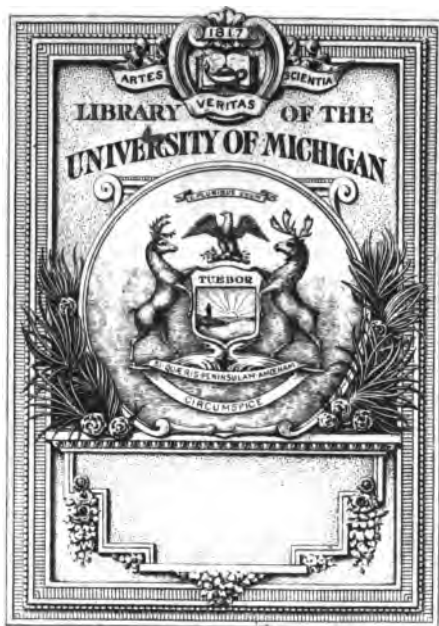
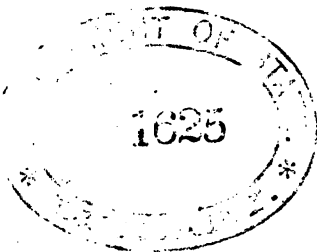
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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

GOV. C. H. HARDIN

TO THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JAN. 6, 1875.

JEFFERSON CITY :
REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

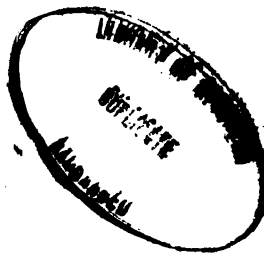
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SENATE—*Resolved*, That six thousand copies of Governor Hardin's Inaugural Address be printed, fifty-five hundred copies for the use of the Senate and five hundred copies for Governor Hardin, to include the addresses of Ex-Lieutenant Governor Johnson and Lieutenant Governor N. J. Colman—one thousand of the above number to be printed in German ; five hundred of the above for Ex-Lieutenant Governor Johnson, and five hundred for Lieutenant Governor Colman.

January 13, 1875.

W. M. PROTSMAN, Secretary of Senate.



INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. C. H. HARDIN.

Senators and Representatives :

In entering upon the responsible duties of the Executive office, it would seem to be a first duty to acknowledge our reliance upon the great Author of all Good for wisdom in all that we may do, and for the health, peace and general prosperity of the people of the State.

Laws with which officers and people are familiar, and which are practically good ought not to be disturbed; only noted defects and inefficiencies should be remedied. Special laws are, to a large extent, baneful in legislation and should not be enacted except when absolutely necessary. Legislation is an expense especially dreaded by the people, because they do not see or feel the practical good of so much of it. They are quite right. With our present massive code of general laws, though to some extent defective, it would seem a waste of time and money for you to extend it.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly amounted to some \$500,000 and of the Twenty-seventh to some \$300,000, making a total of \$800,000 as the cost of legislation for this State for the past four years, being an average of \$200,000 a year. Is this rate of expenditure for legislative wants to continue? If so, then the outlay for the next ten years for this purpose will be \$2,000,000, and our system of laws may be no better at the expiration of this time than now. Ought we not to economize and apply the money saved to the reduction of our immense public debt and to the progressive wants of the State? The spirit of the Constitution is for one regular session in two years. The practice for twenty odd years has been to hold annual sessions. The people have wearied of this, and I trust you will break the precedent and set an example to future assemblies of holding only a short regular session. Many hopes are centered upon you. Great reforms are needed and expected. A principal one is a short session. If you should disappoint these expectations there will be dissatisfaction. A protracted session will be objectionable to the people, an adjourned one especially obnoxious

Let us, therefore, consider and respect the wishes of those we represent. Prompt, efficient and economical action will commend us to their confidence and respect.

It may be urged that you should hold an adjourned session next winter to make practical the work of the Constitutional Convention. I would not advise the anticipation of such labor. The contingency of an adoption of a Constitution or of the necessity of an immediate utilization of the matter thereof, if adopted, by legislation, is too uncertain to base such important action on. The Executive, or the Convention, by an ordinance to that effect, could convene the Legislature if the provisions of the new Constitution should be such as to make its presence urgent.

SALARIES AND FEES.

Complaints have been repeatedly made that they are excessive, and do not comport with the present value of labor and employment. I invite a consideration of these questions, and if in your better judgment you should believe that any of them should be curtailed, you ought to apply the legislation.

If there is any unnecessary office, clerkship, or employment of any kind, large or small, it ought to be dispensed with.

In this connection I would advise that the number of members of a grand jury be reduced to twelve, nine to be sufficient to make a true bill or presentment. This would reduce the expense one-third, and the body would be as efficient as, and perhaps more so, than the present maximum number of eighteen. It is the few who do the work at last. Besides this, their labors are only preliminary and initiatory, and their conclusions practically that of probable cause. One person of proper mould of character, judgment and independence, would do the work just as well as a full panel, but as such an one cannot often be found, we take a larger number to insure wisdom, and surround it with secrecy to make it independent. Although there is a strong sentiment in favor of it, I am not for the abolition of the system, but for its decreased number as suggested. As it now is, it is unnecessarily cumbrous and expensive, and it ought to be reformed as suggested, if it can be done without affecting its efficiency, or jeopardizing the administration of justice.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

These were established for the noblest of purposes, and our State, enjoying as it does, the highest degree of Christian civilization, cannot afford to neglect the proper objects of her charity. Neither can she, because of the great stringency of the times, extend their capacity,

or establish other institutions of the kind. The present ones ought to be provided with every needed and efficient appliance. Without this they cannot be conducted as they ought to be, most successfully. But while this may be said, still rigid economy must be observed in their management, and derelictions of duty in this or other respects held to severe accountability. The highest moral and civil trusts are confidently committed to the managements of these institutions, and those who conduct them should attain the highest possible success for the means employed.

Under the present law it is incumbent on counties sending insane persons to the asylums to pay the charges. Periodically the accounts are sent to and allowed by the county courts, and warrants on their treasurers are issued and delivered to the proper officers of the asylums. These warrants, with those of individuals, are paid in the order of presentation. I am credibly informed that the Asylum for the Insane, at Fulton, holds at this time over \$33,000 in these warrants, and that a large number of the counties pay off their warrants very tardily, many of them not under a year or two after their issuance. As this is one main source of income to the institution, it is often hard pressed on this account for means of support. I would recommend the enactment of a law giving all such warrants issued after its passage precedence of payment; and also, the abolition of a law that gives the Governor power to direct the transmission of insane convicts from the Penitentiary to an asylum for the insane, for the reason that the presence of such has an unhappy and injurious effect upon other patients.

WAR CLAIMS.

In order that those of our citizens who had not been paid for military services rendered, and for stores and supplies furnished during the late civil war, might be placed in a condition to recover the value of the same from the National Government, the last Legislature believing that Congress would, in due season, make appropriations for the payment of these values when duly ascertained, established a Commission to audit such claims. The Commission has closed its labors, and claims to the amount of \$3,209,939.69 have been audited. On the allowance of each claim a certificate was issued to the claimant to the effect that the State would be indebted to him in whatever sum the United States government would pay to the State to his use. The certificate is definite, and its terms cannot be misconstrued. It imposes upon the State a mere trust, and no other obligation whatever. But it is said the Legislature may assume the payment of these certificates, and here is the ground of apprehension. To me there is

no cause whatever for anxiety, for I will not suppose that this, or any succeeding Assembly would, or could so far forget its duty as to assume for the State, the payment of these claims. The National Government and not the State, is the acknowledged debtor in such cases, and if the former refuses to pay them, the latter ought not. The claimants cannot, with any show of reason, ask for more of the State than what is contemplated under the present law.

ASSUMPTION OF COUNTY DEBTS BY THE STATE.

This subject has been largely considered by the people and the last House of Representatives, and the judgment of both has been against the assumption. In this I most cordially concur. Upon no principle known to me, nor upon any argument ever adduced within my hearing, could this or any Legislature justify itself in imposing these immense debts upon the State. To say simply that they are not debts of the State answers the whole proposition. Before this Assembly, as it was in the last, the proposition would be an impracticable question, leading to a prolongation of the session, and consequently to a heavy increase of its expenditures.

CRIME AND LAWLESSNESS.

The character of our State and people has been most violently assailed as being wanting in sentiment and efficiency for the maintenance of law and order. This was and is unjust. Missouri has been and is quite as free from the one or the other as any State in the Union, and her people and officers have been and are as solicitous for the preservation of the sacred laws of life and property as those of any community. It is the duty of the State, through her various officers, to cause the arrest of all violators of law, to grant them fair trials, and, on conviction, to have them punished according to the requirements of law. To effect this, promptness, energy and faithfulness are demanded of all citizens, and especially of those aggrieved, and of officers, juries and courts. No compromise should be made with or quarter given to crime. It should be pressed and pursued by all to final punishments. Officers and their aids should be held to strict accountability for failure in duty to arrest offenders and to hold them securely. As large numbers of prisoners escape from jail, the law should require the county court to inclose its jail within the precincts of a residence, and require the jailor with his family to live therein. Greater security of prisoners would be effected by it. As it is, jails, in a large number of counties, are remote from habitations, and being without guards, the prisoners either by their own ingenuity and strength, or with the aid of outside help, frequently escape. An

honest and faithful jailor occupying an adjoining room would be able generally to prevent escapes effected by force in this way. Of course this arrangement would be no special protection against overpowering mobs. In my recent service in the Senate I was for the abolition of the office of prosecuting attorney and restoring that of circuit attorney. I now think, after further consideration, that the former, though the most costly, is the most valuable officer. If the former were active, faithful and energetic, he would stimulate ministerial officers to duty, attend all preliminary inquiries into offences, gather all evidence tending to establish the charge, combine the better sentiments of the community in active support of the law, and protect generally by his influence and position his people from the commission of crime. In case of the circuit attorney, the counties in which he does not reside have no benefit from his services other than limited attentions to the grand jury and the prosecution of cases pending in court. Nor does he always do even this much, for often he fails to attend court, and the county, for the time being, has the benefit only of the formal service of a circuit attorney *pro tem*. A prosecuting attorney could make himself invaluable to a county, for I feel sure fewer offenses are committed in counties where energy, learning, power and determination characterize the officer than in those where there would be none if the circuit attorney system were in force, or where a weak influence is exerted in the community or in prosecutions.

At most the Executive himself can do but little directly in suppressing crime, otherwise than in offering rewards, and urging on all proper occasions sheriffs and other officers to effective duty within their proper jurisdictions. The tendency of offering rewards is to invite feeble and reluctant action where none are given. Officers must do their duty, whether rewards are offered or not. The laws must be executed by them from moral incentives, and not mercenary motives. Wherever the latter govern, crime will be of more frequent occurrence in the community in which the officers reside. If all the machinery provided by our criminal laws were vigorously and faithfully applied, offenses would not be so frequent, nor would mobs so frequently resort to summary punishment. Uncertainty and feeble execution of the laws not only promote crime, but give excuse to the formation of mobs. The cost and expense of criminal prosecutions are immense, and increasing annually perhaps. Citizens having the public good at heart should at once consider their duty and interest, and array themselves on all occasions actively in support of the execution of law, and press to their duty weak and inefficient officers. But one sentiment should prevail in every community—the certainty of arrest

of all violators of the law, and of their trial and punishment as it directs, independent of all personal and local influences and considerations. Whilst you ought to provide a reasonable secret service fund for the use of the Executive in cases of unusual acts of brigandage and outlawry, yet I would attach more value to the vigorous co-operations of officers and citizens for the general repression of crime, than to the limited benefits that may result from the employment of such a fund.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The Board of Equalization of railroad property, which sat last May, found much difficulty owing to defects in the law, and incomplete reports of roads and county courts in discharging their duties. Final results, satisfactory to the people, were, however, reached. As it is the duty of the Board during this month to equalize this property for 1874, I would advise a very early revision of the law fixing such penalties as will coerce from courts and roads full reports of property, and such other particulars as will enable the Board to discharge its duties with facility. There were no returns made to the last Board by either court or company as to at least two roads, and with very few exceptions, there was not a return complete under the law from any source; nor could the Board act finally till returns came in in accordance with their orders. This detained the Board, and increased the expenses. Although we have some twenty-eight hundred miles of railroad, with an assessable value, including accompanying property of over fifty millions of dollars, the companies have as yet paid a very inconsiderable tax. It is the purpose of no one to oppress, or place unjust burdens on them; on the contrary, there is not a citizen who would not rejoice to see them prosperous and strong. They have been favored by the State and people for twenty odd years who have assumed and expended upon them in that time immense sums of money. Now, while every consideration of justice requires that their property should be assessable by the same rule of cash values and rates of taxation as individual property is assessed, many of them challenge the execution of laws enacted for this purpose, and yield to its enforcement only under imperative rulings of courts. At this time, and the future may develope others, there are important questions to be adjusted between the State and several companies as to the assessment and collection of taxes on their property. It is the duty of the Legislature to provide as just a revenue law for railroad companies as for individuals, and to coerce the payment of such taxes as may be levied of them, if they will not voluntarily pay them.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly reduced passenger fare

two cents to the mile under former rates. I am informed that this reduction is not observed by some of the companies. I would advise that suitable penalties be imposed upon the companies and employees for non-observance of the requirements of the law. I would also advise the passage of a law allowing defenses of fraud and noncompliance with the requirements of law, to suits on bonds, issued after the passage of the law, for railroad purposes. A bill with such a provision passed both Houses last session, but owing to non-agreement on some amendment, the bill failed to become a law. As the law now is the people are almost wholly unprotected. Whatever the county courts do generally is binding whether the law has been complied with or not. The consequences have been too serious to longer leave such invaluable defenses unavailable.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT.

I would recommend the re-districting of the State for senatorial representation. The last apportionment made was in March, 1866, since then populations have so heavily massed in some districts and not in others that a very great inequality of numbers now exists among them. Equality of population in the several districts is not only a mandate of the Constitution, but its preservation would be the maintenance of a rule of political justice so uniformly admitted in American institutions, that of equality of representation. Preceding Assemblies failed to agree on an apportionment. It will be your duty to legislate to this end.

PENITENTIARY.

I invite your consideration to this as one of the most important subjects demanding your attention. I am in favor of the leasing system if it can be maintained, and see no reason to doubt but what under proper restrictions it may be successfully carried out. It is certainly far the most economical for the State. It is necessary that the present law should be so changed as to allow the State to retain, through proper agencies, power to compel a faithful performance of the terms of the lease. I recommend that you direct a careful examination to be made at an early day into the condition of the prison, and take such action as you may believe will assure for the future its harmonious and successful management.

FREEDOM, EDUCATION AND SUFFRAGE.

This day the rights and privileges dependent on these principles are enjoyed throughout the borders of the State. They ought to be maintained now and ever; no step backward should be taken on

either. As circumstances will admit, the cause of education, and all facilities pertaining to its successful progress, should be widened and extended till every child in the State, be it of whatever race or nationality it may, shall be educated. Till then, and not before, will the State have discharged the vast duties imposed upon it by the intelligence and civilization of the age.

PARDONING POWER.

It was vested in the executive for a wise and good purpose, the protection of the innocent, and of such as may have been convicted on evidence not necessarily leading to a conclusion of guilt, and of those who have been condemned, under undue excitement, to unusual punishment for the offenses committed. The assertion of this principle discloses what I conceive to be the line of duty. As I believe the established penalties for crime are founded in wisdom and justice, I have no sympathies or convictions that could, aside from judicious considerations of official duty, induce an interference with the execution of penal sentences of courts. Possibly there are, and there will be no doubt, cases exceptional to these views, proper subjects for clemency. But of exceptions I could not now intelligently speak.

ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

Let me commend these principles to your most faithful observance. They are the first in the hearts of the people, and should be equally dear to officers and legislators. The popular mind tends to them as the real virtue of all policies and politics, because there are golden benefits in them. That party will longest maintain itself in power that will most faithfully practice them. We have a great State, and it is rapidly growing greater. Let this not blind our eyes to these principles, for the rigid observance of them is the food of strength and greatness. You are the ruling power, for you fix the landmarks for the action of all others, and therefore the enforcement of these principles is dependent on your legislation. Your patriotism, State pride and superior intelligence will, as I trust, guide you in the wisest ways and to the noblest results. None of us are placed in power except for the public good. I trust and believe this will be your sole aim, and that your constituencies will be more than gratified with the results of your labors.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

It was not my purpose to allude to questions not immediately concerning your legislative duties, but the startling events of the 4th of January, at New Orleans, affect so seriously the permanency of our republican institutions, it becomes my imperative duty to give

some expression. I could trust that the events were the result of a mistaken judgment, but as they have been calmly approved by the Chief Magistrate, they are to be considered, as understood by him, as embraced within his constitutional powers, and, therefore, at his will, may be repeated there or elsewhere. This no one acquainted with the constitutional history of the country can admit.

Standing as I do, on the threshold of this high office, and believing that the declaration will meet with a hearty response from my people, I do now, in the name of the State, protest against the employment of military force, except in exact accordance with the Constitution of the United States, as construed and understood in our national history, and further declare that the obtrusion of such forces in the legislative halls of Louisiana, was a fearful infraction of that Constitution, and in some respects the gravest and most alarming shock that our republican institutions have ever received, involving in this one act of military authority the destruction of the rights of the States and of the citizen.

I commend to your calm and dispassionate judgment the further consideration of the subject.

C. H. HARDIN.

JANUARY, 12, 1875.



ADDRESS OF LT. GOV. C. P. JOHNSON.

SENATORS: I sincerely thank you for the assurance of kindly feeling and regard as incorporated and expressed in the resolution just passed. If I were fully confident that I am worthy of it, I should be gratified indeed. As it is, however, it affords me both pleasure and consolation. When I entered upon the discharge of my duties, I did it with considerable trepidation and with many misgivings of my ability to adequately discharge the duties incumbent in the presidency of a body entrusted with such arduous and responsible labors as yours is entrusted with. That trepidation and many of those misgivings, however, gradually diminished under the kind and genial encouragement and sympathy extended to me by every member of your body throughout the two long and laborious sessions of the Assembly. Never has one occupying my position been more fortunate in the ready and hearty accordance of that assistance so necessary to generate and develop the strength and confidence required for the consummation of a desired end. It was bestowed in plentitude; and in so far, therefore, as my action is commendable, I am indebted in great measure to you and your former and now absent colleagues of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly. Our associations have been more than ordinarily pleasant, and it is with feelings of peculiar felicity that I reflect upon the official and social comminglings of the last two years.

No injudicious partisan contests—no acrimonious debates—no personal misunderstandings, of such a character as to derogate from the dignity, impair the usefulness or involve in personal antagonisms the members of the Senate of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly ever occurred. I assure you it will be one among the happiest recollections throughout my career upon earth, that I can bear witness to the fact that the members of the representative body over which I presided, without distinction of party, labored with an earnestly patriotic desire and purpose for the accomplishment of benefit, of good to the entire people of Missouri. Such being my opinion, as a matter of course, it arouses within me an honest pride that it was my good for-

tune to be an official associate with the body, and have so borne myself as to merit their esteem, confidence and commendation. And, Senators, would that it were yet within my power to send these words of my sincere conviction to all those who convened with us in the days of our early assembling. Would that Green, and McCarty, and Bean, and Newland could yet hear my voice ; that they were yet in the vigor of life, walking among the people and lending their experienced advice and counsel for guidance to a destiny of prosperity and greatness of our beloved Missouri. It pleased the Divine Father to take them from among us. They were all types of true, noble and patriotic men. The formal expressions of our sorrow as incorporated in resolutions, in the rush of time and the constant advent of new men, may rest in the volumes of our journals, rarely inspected, but from out the repositories of our memory, how often will we call up the most endearing recollections of their generous impulses, of their solid worth and sterling virtues, as long as life is vouchsafed to us.

But now, Senators, a new era opens. You old Senators, of the Twenty-seventh Assembly, in official association with a large number of new ones, the work of the Twenty-eight General Assembly is before you. Heavy burdens and responsibilities are upon you all. The dearest rights of the people of Missouri are in your trust. The future is bright with hope ; the outlook is encouraging. It is for you to help work out the realization of the hope ; it is for you to sustain the encouraging sense. At the head of the administration the people have placed a late member of this body ; we all know him to be a pure, good, able, patriotic man. We can confide in his honesty of purpose and rest secure in his acknowledged wisdom and judgment. As an assistant to you in the labor for the accomplishment of necessary and reformatory legislation, I congratulate you in the possession. I bid you God speed. Success to you in all your efforts for ameliorating the condition of the masses ; for lessening the burdens of taxation ; for advancing useful knowledge and building up and improving educational institutions ; for providing for the recognition, supremacy and rigorous enforcement of the law ; for the development of commercial, mineral, industrial and agricultural resources ; for the improvement of reformatory and charitable institutions, and success to you in every effort you may make to advance the prosperity, glory and renown of Missouri. Again, permit me to reiterate my thanks, and bid you farewell.

Senators, I have the honor and the pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Norman J. Colman, the Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF LT. GOV. N. J. COLMAN.

SENATORS: Called by the voice of a large majority of the free and enlightened citizens of Missouri, to the high office into which I have just been installed, and to preside over the deliberations of the Senate for the next two years, it will be my aim to discharge its duties with whatever of ability I possess, and in a manner to advance the best interests of the entire people of the commonwealth, and to establish and maintain the most cordial and friendly relations between each member of this body and its presiding officer.

Differing in our political opinions upon many subjects, we must not fail to remember that we are citizens of the same great State, and in discharging the high duties imposed upon us, our chief study should be, by a wise system of laws, to promote the peace, the prosperity and development of the State, thus inspiring hope and confidence in the breasts of the people, that, by patience, economy, industry and energy, they may meet and overcome every obstacle in their pathway arising from past civil strife or present complications, deranged financial system, heavy indebtedness, long continued drouth and consequent failure of crops, and thus place Missouri again upon that elevated plain which her vast territory, her varied and almost matchless resources in agriculture and horticulture, in mineral wealth, in her manufacturing and commercial advantages, in her genial climate and the high and patriotic aims and enlightened culture of her people, justly entitled her to hold among the great States of the Republic.

This, Senators, should be the ardent wish and object of all. Make the State strong, great and glorious, and thus win for ourselves the good will and gratitude of the people, whose servants we are, and who so much honor us by placing us in these seats of preferment.

Let us attain these good ends by maintaining the public credit, perfecting our system of free education, adding thereby to the better and higher culture of the rising generation, adjusting as far as we can all inequalities and dissensions between capital and labor, giving uni-

formity to our system of laws, practicing the most rigid economy and the most scrupulous honesty, and setting an example of prudence, moderation and dignity in all that we say and all that we do, that will impress the public mind and awaken assurance and hope of better things and happier days yet in store for us.

Asking, Senators, one and all, your cordial co-operation, and trusting that you will bear with me patiently in endeavoring to discharge impartially my duties in conducting the business of the Senate, and beseeching the Divine aid of that kind Providence that rules over all, and has watched over and cared for us, and never forsaken us, I assume the important duties which the people of our noble State have elected me to discharge.

MESSAGE

OF

GOV. SILAS WOODSON,

TO THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI,

AT THE

REGULAR SESSION, COMMENCING JAN. 6, 1875.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTEE, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1875.

SENATE--Resolved, That the Message of his Excellency, Governor Silas Woodson, be laid upon the table, and that five thousand copies thereof be printed for the use of the Senate, one thousand of which shall be printed in the German language, and five hundred copies for the use of the Governor.

A true copy.

Attest:

W. M. PROTTSMAN, *Secretary of Senate.*

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Senators and Representatives :

Six hundred and one (601) bonds of the State of Missouri, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, matured in 1873, and eight hundred and eleven similar bonds matured in 1874. These bonds, aggregating the sum of one million four hundred and twelve thousand dollars (\$1,412,000), have been paid during the present administration. To enable the Fund Commissioners to discharge the above mentioned bonds, it was necessary for me to have issued, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the issuing of funding bonds," etc., approved March 30, 1874, four hundred one thousand dollar bonds. Deducting the amount of these bonds from the amount of the State indebtedness paid, and it will be seen that the State debt has been actually lessened during the years 1873 and 1874 one million and twelve thousand dollars (\$1,012,000), and the annual interest upon the State debt decreased sixty thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars (\$60,720).

The State debt, including the certificate of indebtedness for \$900,000, issued to the State Board of Education, by virtue of the act approved March 29, 1872, was, on the first day of January, 1873, \$18,747,000. Deduct the amount paid during 1873 and 1874, and it leaves the State debt on the first day of January, 1875, \$17,735,000. This indebtedness, except \$1,589,000, bears six per cent. interest—the residue of it seven per cent.—making the annual interest upon the entire debt \$1,074,590.

During the year 1875, \$1,428,000 of our State bonds mature, and in 1876 \$3,907,000, making the amount of the principal of our outstanding obligations to be met during Governor Hardin's administration \$5,325,000. In 1877, \$701,000 of the principal of the State debt will fall due and must be paid. After the last mentioned installment is liquidated, there will be no difficulty realized in paying, at maturity, principal and interest of the State debt out of the ordinary resource

of the Interest Fund if that Fund is properly managed—no considerable amount of the principal maturing after 1876 until 1884.

In addition, however, to the above mentioned liabilities, provision must be made for the payment of twenty bonds of one thousand dollars each, together with the interest due thereon, held by the government of the United States. The bonds I am referring to were issued May 24, 1851, under an act of the General Assembly approved March 3, 1851, entitled "An act to authorize a temporary loan." For a full and satisfactory statement of all the facts connected with the history of these bonds, I refer you to pages 5 and 6 of the Fund Commissioners Report for the year 1874, and to the letter of Hon. B. H. Bristow, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, addressed to the Hon. H. T. Blow, and herewith transmitted to you.

From the foregoing statements, you will see that between the present time and the first day of January, 1878, six millions and forty-six thousand dollars of the principal of the State debt has to be paid, besides the interest, amounting to largely over one million of dollars per annum.

It is not safe to conclude that the Interest Fund, as provided by law, will during the next three years much more than pay the annual interest upon the State debt. It devolves, consequently, upon you to provide for the payment of the principal falling due as above stated.

One of two methods must be adopted by you to enable the Fund Commissioners to discharge the heavy obligations mentioned: You may impose a tax upon the people sufficiently large for the purpose, or you may authorize the issue and sale of a sufficient number of State bonds to do it. The first plan would, in my judgment, prove unsatisfactory, and almost ruinous to the people.

After no little reflection upon the subject, I most respectfully propose and urge the adoption of the policy hereinafter indicated.

The Constitution and laws of this State have not only provided, but have consecrated in perpetuity, a large fund to common schools and educational purposes. This fund, so far as provided by the Constitution, is secured by it from all legislative diversion to any other object or purpose. This school fund, under the constitution, can only be invested in the bonds of the United States or the State of Missouri; and let the investment be made in either the one or the other, it is secured by the constitution against all legislative encroachment. It was originally bad policy, in my judgment, to invest the school funds of the State in the bonds of the United States. At all events, it certainly was not wise in the framers of the constitution to prohibit the investment of the fund in the bonds of the State. It tended to the disparagement of our credit as a State in the money markets

of the world, and forced the State and the holders of its obligations to submit to most ruinous sacrifices. And it seems that the people of the State entertained the same opinion upon the subject, and most unmistakably manifested it in adopting, by an overwhelming majority, an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the investment of the school fund in the bonds of the State.

The interests of our common schools will be greatly promoted by a change of the investment from United States bonds into a bond of the State of Missouri; and, at the same time, such a change will add greatly to the credit of the State, and advance the market value of our bonds wherever found.

As a part of the permanent school fund, the Treasurer of the State holds registered bonds of the United States amounting to \$1,619,500; Also, United States coupon 5-20 bonds amounting to the sum of \$52,100—the whole aggregating the sum of \$1,671,600. These bonds bear interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, in gold; making the annual interest, in gold, \$100,296. The premium on this amount of gold, at 10 per cent., would be \$10,029.60; making an annual income, in currency, of \$110,325.60.

The above mentioned United States bonds are worth in New York a premium of 17 cents on the dollar, in currency. Consequently, if converted into currency, the amount realized would be \$1,955,772. This sum would purchase Missouri six per cent. bonds at 95 cents to the dollar, to the amount of \$2,058,707, the annual interest upon which would be \$123,522.42. This demonstrates the truth of the proposition that the school fund would be greatly benefitted by its conversion from United States bonds into Missouri State bonds; the difference in favor of the last mentioned investment being \$13,196.82 per annum.

The same arguments apply to the conversion of the University Fund into State bonds, and the same reasons exist why it should be done that have been or may be given in reference to the common school fund.

The bond of the State of Missouri, I suggest, ought to be executed in pursuance of a law to be passed by you, to the State Board of Education, as trustee of the public school fund, for an amount equal to the purchasing power of the cash for which the bonds of the United States now belonging to said school fund could be sold, making the current value of United States and Missouri State bonds in New York the basis of action. As an illustration: if United States bonds, of the class under consideration, are eighteen cents above par, and Missouri State bonds are five per cent. below par at the time of the transaction, the bond to be executed, as above suggested, should be

twenty-three per cent. greater in amount than the face of the United States bonds for which it is to be exchanged. In the same way and upon the same terms the bond of the State should be given for the benefit of the Seminary or University Fund.

These bonds of the State, if given, should not obligate the State to the payment of the principal at any fixed period, as it was not intended, I apprehend, by the framers of the Constitution that any part of it should be used in carrying on our public school system. It was rather the policy in the beginning—and subsequent legislation has not varied from it—to place the principal beyond the control of the General Assembly, and all others connected with its management. Provision should be made, however, for the certain and prompt payment of the interest thereon semi-annually, out of the interest fund, thereby placing these bonds on the same footing with the other bonds of the State. When the bonds are executed and delivered to the custodians of them, as provided by law, simultaneously with their delivery all the bonds of the United States now belonging to the public school and seminary funds should pass into the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking and Interest Funds, to be managed, controlled and used as provided by law.

Now, provided the policy suggested is adopted, what good results may be expected to flow from it, is a pertinent inquiry :

Firstly. It will increase the interest-bearing permanent school fund so as to make it yield annually, at the lowest possible figures, \$13,196.82 more than it does at the present time.

Secondly. It will increase the annual interest upon the Seminary or University Fund, vested in United States bonds, from \$7,174.20, what it is at the present time, to \$8,012.27.

Thirdly. It will put a stop to the continual agitation of the question in the Legislature and out of it, as to whether our school funds should be vested in the bonds of our own State, and where they will be controlled by Missourians, or in the bonds of some other government where such control is impossible.

Fourthly. It will prevent the formation of rings for the purpose of making money out of the transaction, provided the plan as now devised by law for the sale of the bonds of the United States belonging to the school fund, and the purchase of State bonds in the place of them should be acted upon, as the plan herein proposed is carried out at home by our own officers without the sale of a single State bond, and upon terms fixed by law.

Fifthly. It will place the means within the hands of our Fund Commissioners to discharge the obligations of the State, and that without selling State bonds at a ruinous sacrifice.

Sixthly. It will elevate our credit at home and abroad, and show to the world that in good faith we intend to discharge every just obligation when due.

The total value in legal tender notes of the United States bonds belonging to the school and university funds, that would come into the Fund Commissioners hands by the adoption of the policy proposed, is \$2,192,369.

Of the State bonds authorized by the act approved March 30, 1874, \$600,000 remain unissued. Add this sum to the \$2,192,369 and it makes \$2,792,369. Deduct the last named amount from the \$6,026,000 of bonds maturing between the present time and the first of January, 1878, and it will be seen that \$3,233,631 remain unprovided for, even if you should replenish the sinking and interest funds according to the foregoing suggestions.

As it will be universally known, however, that the authorization and issue of new bonds sufficient to cover the amount to be paid adds nothing to our State debt, as the new bonds are simply to take the place of the old, I am satisfied that any new bonds which you may authorize to meet the demand pointed out will be sold at par, as these new bonds will not be forced upon the market, owing to the fact that the Fund Commissioners can fall back upon the United States bonds above referred to, should they be placed under their control.

The honor of the State being placed in your hands, and the necessity of action presented, I know that you will not hesitate to authorize the issuing of as many bonds as may be deemed necessary to redeem every maturing obligation of the State during the next three years. As a matter of course none of the bonds which you may authorize will be issued except as the Governor finds that it is absolutely necessary to meet maturing liabilities. And should the railroad companies of the State comply with the provisions of the constitutional ordinance of April 8, 1865, upon the subject, and pay the percentage of their gross earnings as required by it, more than a sufficiency to pay every debt of the State during the next three years to which your attention has been called, would be realized from the payments thus made.

The first section of the constitutional ordinance of 1865 declares "there shall be levied and collected from the Pacific Railroad, the North Missouri Railroad Company and the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company an annual tax of ten per centum of all their gross receipts for the transportation of freight and passengers, from the 1st day of October, 1866, to the 1st day of October, 1868, and fifteen per centum thereafter; which tax shall be assessed and collected in the county of St. Louis, in the same manner as other State taxes are assessed and

collected, and shall be appropriated by the General Assembly to the payment of the principal and interest now due, or hereafter to become due, upon the bonds of the State, and the bonds guaranteed by the State, issued to the aforesaid companies." The 4th section of the same ordinance makes it the duty of the General Assembly to provide by law for the sale of the roads, whenever default is made by the companies in the payment of the tax imposed by it.

It will be perceived by an examination of the above recited ordinance, that the sole and exclusive power of collecting the tax provided by it, is devolved upon the local authorities of St. Louis county. The authorities there, as I have been informed, refused to assess the tax since the judicial decisions hereinafter mentioned were rendered. This refusal, I suppose, resulted from the grave doubts still existing in the best legal minds of the State as to the right to coerce payment thereof and enforce a compliance on the part of the railroad companies with the provisions of the ordinance, since the sale and transfer of the roads under the act approved March 31, 1868; it being claimed that such sale and transfer, by virtue thereof, operated as a release, by the State, of the tax imposed by the ordinance under consideration. The sale of the roads under the act of 1868 took place before suit was brought to test the lawfulness of the tax under the ordinance, and the collection of which was sought to be prevented by the suits above referred to, and which resulted in the declaration of the validity of the tax, both by the Supreme Court of this State and by that of the United States. Strange to say, however, the question of the effect of the sale of the roads, under the act of 1868 was neither argued or decided in either of the cases, or by either of the courts mentioned. No new fact, it is believed, bearing upon the question has transpired since the agreed cases were submitted to the courts, for the purpose of determining whether the railroad companies were bound to pay the tax aforesaid or not.

The cases to which I refer, decided by the Supreme Court of this State, are reported at length in the Forty-ninth and Fifty-first Missouri Reports, and I herewith transmit to you certified copies of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States upon appeal from the decisions of the State court above mentioned.

Perhaps no graver or more important question will come before you during your session than the one now presented, or one requiring cooler or more dispassionate deliberation. The existence of the railroad companies referred to depends upon the settlement of the question upon the one hand, and taxation of the people to the extent of \$11,929,000—the amount of bonds issued and guaranteed by the State for the benefit of the three roads mentioned in the ordinance of 1865—

as well as the interest on said bonds already paid, or that to be paid hereafter on the other. Whether any legislative action is demanded in reference to the matters suggested, I leave you to determine. Not one dollar, I am informed, has ever found its way into the treasury, the interest or sinking fund under the ordinance of 1865.

It is proper for me to state, in this connection, that whilst the cases referred to were pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, the General Assembly, believing that the State was deeply interested in the results, passed a concurrent resolution, which was approved the 1st of April, 1872, authorizing and requesting the Governor to employ counsel to attend to the cases, and secure the prompt collection of the taxes imposed by the constitutional ordinance of 1865. Gov. B. Gratz Brown, under and by authority of said resolution, did employ the Hon. A. H. Buckner and the Hon. Montgomery Blair to represent the State, and they did so upon the trial of them in the United States Supreme Court.

The amount to be paid for the services rendered, as above stated, must be fixed by you, and the necessary appropriation to pay it when fixed can only be realized at your hands.

On the 19th of March, 1874, an act providing for the adjustment of the war debt of the State was approved. Under the provisions of this act, Col. Clay Taylor and Hon. A. W. Myers were appointed commissioners. The commissioners promptly entered upon the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, and, in conjunction with the Adjutant General, labored most faithfully in the discharge of their duties during the whole time allowed by the act under which they were appointed.

There were presented for consideration to the board of commissioners eleven thousand nine hundred and sixty-one (11,961) claims, amounting in the aggregate to \$4,844,362.29. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four (7,554) of these claims were allowed during the time in which the board had the right to sit, and certificates have been issued therefor, aggregating the sum of \$2,382,132.67. At the expiration of the time fixed by law for the adjustment of the claims pending before them, there were a great many claims unacted upon, it proving a physical impossibility for the commissioners to examine and pass upon all the claims filed within the time prescribed by the act.

The commissioners believing that the claims unacted upon were equally meritorious with those which had received attention, and that the failure to pass upon them would operate as a great hardship upon claimants, and cause no inconsiderable dissatisfaction on the part of postponed claimants, and fully concurring with the commissioners in.

opinion upon the subject, I advised them to continue their sessions until they could dispose of all the claims presented, and thereby save the expense of the creation and action of a new commission, or, what was worse, the denial of equal rights to all claimants. The commissioners, after due consideration, determined to and did hold a third session after the time fixed by law in which they could legally act. At this irregular session all claims that were pending were disposed of, and claims amounting to \$861,031.84 allowed. No certificates for the claims last mentioned have been issued, nor can certificates be issued to the claimants unless you ratify the acts of the commissioners performed at the extra session held by them. I believe that this ought to be done, and the commissioners compensated for the time in which they were engaged in passing upon the claims allowed at the session last referred to.

Should you ratify the acts of the commissioners, as suggested, and the claims allowed at the last session are added to those allowed during their regular sessions, the amount of the war debt adjusted under the act above mentioned will be \$3,209,939.69.

The aggregate amount of the claims presented to the commission is.....	\$1,844,362 29
Deduct amount allowed.....	<u>3,209,939 69</u>

And it will be seen that the rejected claims amount to the sum of..... \$1,634,422 60

The commissioners labored with great fidelity during their protracted sessions, and I am satisfied they did all that they possibly could do to guard against the allowance of fraudulent claims and at the same time afford strict justice to claimants.

In my opinion the whole amount of the claims allowed ought to be paid by the government of the United States, as the amount is justly due to citizens of Missouri. But I do not coincide with those who claim that Missouri is under any obligation, either legal or moral, to pay one dollar of the amount.

The services rendered and the articles furnished constituting the foundation of the claims under consideration were rendered and furnished for the use and benefit of the Federal, not the State Government. And whilst I believe it is the duty of the State to see that justice is done to all of its citizens, I do not believe that it is under any legal or moral obligation to pay to its citizens claims—however just and meritorious—held by them against any other government, when the latter fails to discharge its obligations. To be sure every facility should be offered them necessary to enable them to present their demands in proper shape for payment. Beyond this the State should not go. Beyond this the State cannot go without doing

great injustice to the great body of the people of the State. This view was entertained by the last General Assembly, as is manifest upon the face of the act itself providing for the adjustment of the claims in reference to which I am speaking. The act provides that the certificate given as evidence of the claim, when found to be just and allowed, should not be paid by the State of Missouri until the means to pay it with has been furnished by the Government of the United States; and I speak advisedly when I say that the bill could not have passed and become a law without the foregoing provision in it. All that the claimants, for whose benefit the act was passed, desired at the time of its passage, was that the State should provide for the auditing and proper presentation of their claims for payment to the General Government. No one contended, suggested or intimated during the pendency of the bill, that the State was assuming the payment of the claims included in it. On the contrary, it was carried through the General Assembly, and became a law, upon the express ground that no responsibility by it would be devolved upon the State. Knowing the foregoing statements to be true, I was surprised to hear the argument made during the canvass last fall that the payment of the large amount to be allowed by the War Claim Commission had been imposed upon the people of the State by the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, or would be by a subsequent one. I pronounced this statement false during the canvass. So far as past legislation is concerned I know that I was perfectly right in doing so, and I should most profoundly regret to find, and I believe the people generally would, that I was not equally correct in regard to your action in the premises.

The Penitentiary of this State has attracted a good deal of attention for several years past. Since June, 1873, it has been leased and self-sustaining. During the lease the management and discipline of the prison have been subjects of severe criticism on the part of the enemies of the leasing system, while those who were friendly to it have endeavored to popularize and make it a success. The treatment of convicts and the discipline of the institution have been about the same during the year as before the leasing system was adopted. There have been two threatened revolts on the part of a number of the convicts during the past year, but these revolts were speedily suppressed and as perfect order and discipline restored as ever before.

Whether outside influences produced the results referred to I do not know; but I give it as my opinion that they never would have occurred had there been a universal acquiescence on the part of the people and the press of the State in the propriety of the leasing system. Men who are deprived of their liberty and confined within the narrow limits of the walls of a prison are exceedingly sensitive to all

impressions attempted to be made upon the outside world in their behalf, and they are always ready to avail themselves of every opportunity presented to escape from confinement, to ameliorate their condition and reassert their forfeited rights. Hence, I argue that the sympathy which outsiders endeavored to excite in behalf of the prisoners, and which in one way or another always found its way into the prison could but exert a bad influence over them.

To successfully manage such an institution as the Missouri Penitentiary and preserve perfect discipline in it, two things are absolutely and unconditionally necessary: *First*, the possession of controlling power over the inmates by the officers and employes, and the recognition of this power unquestioningly by the convicts; *second*, intelligence, humanity and firmness on the part of the controlling power, coupled with the inspiration of undoubting faith in the minds of the prisoners that they will be fairly and justly dealt by, and deprived of no right, small or great, to which they are entitled under the law.

Convicted felons have lost most of the rights conferred upon them by nature as well as by law, but the loss of these rights only tends to make them more highly prize those that are left. To such an extent is this true that I do not suppose that there is a single convict in the Missouri Penitentiary to-day, white or black, however ignorant in reference to all other matters, who does not understand precisely every right conferred upon him, as a prisoner, under the law. They all know how they are to be fed and clothed, how much tobacco each one is entitled to, and and at what time, what kind of clothing, and how much money each convict should receive at the time he is discharged from prison.

I am satisfied that the lessees have not to the letter, in all things conformed to the law in their dealings with the prisoners. To be sure when they have failed in any particular to do so, and have been required by the Inspectors to live up to the law and carry it out they have substantially done so; but I repeat, not to the letter. Hence, I suggest that you take such steps as will compel them to do so, even to the minutest degree.

Under the law and the contract between the State and the lessees, the latter are to feed and furnish the prisoners with whatever they are entitled to under the law. As a matter of course I do not believe that under the contract just referred to the State would have the right to furnish food, clothing, etc., for the prisoners and compel the lessees to pay the cost of the articles supplied. But I do believe that the State can by virtue of an act passed by you appoint an agent, whose duty it shall be to ascertain exactly the kind and quantity of

food, clothing, etc., the prisoners are entitled to receive, and to make requisitions upon the lessees for all such supplies, and to see that all such requisitions are complied with promptly and with fidelity. This agent should be paid by the State, and neither be under obligations to the lessees for his appointment nor dependent upon them for his pay. A good, practical, honest, business man should be appointed to the place, and one who possesses firmness sufficient to do right under any and all circumstances. The appointment of such an agent could do no harm to any one, or any interest, as he could require the lessees to do nothing except to live up to and fulfill their contract. If he exacted anything from them not authorized and required under the law and their lease, then the lessees would have the right to appeal from his action to the Inspectors and have the matter settled properly.

The Inspectors of the prison, as you are aware, are all public officers. They have laborious and almost constant official duties to perform. Hence, it is not possible that they can give that time and attention to the matters above suggested, absolutely necessary to insure an efficient management of the prison.

There is another matter to which I wish to call your attention whilst speaking of the Penitentiary. By all means a good, healthy and suitable hospital should be provided for sick convicts. In my last message I urged this matter upon the attention of your predecessors, and I refer you most respectfully to what I then said, and renew the recommendations then made upon the subject. The State is certainly derelict in duty, and will continue to be so until this suggestion is acted upon and carried out. The legal and moral responsibility of providing for the proper treatment of the convicts in sickness and in health rests upon the State, and this responsibility cannot be evaded or shifted elsewhere. The spirit of the age in which we live demands that the inmates of our penal institutions shall be treated humanely, fed bountifully, clothed properly, worked moderately, and when sick provided with suitable quarters, and nursed and cared for as though they were human beings.

Fortunately no extensive, malignant epidemics have prevailed in the Penitentiary since I have been familiar with its operations. But I am sure that if such an epidemic as sometimes finds its way into institutions of the kind under consideration were to break out and become general the results would be terrible and really disgraceful to the State. Upon the happening of the contingency suggested, I ask you to put the question to yourselves, how could the prisoners be taken care of and treated? There are now 1,069 prisoners confined in the Penitentiary, and the average monthly number during the past year was 973, and it may be said truthfully that at no time during the

sickly seasons of the year is there a hospital, or any other place pertaining to the institution in which a single convict could be properly provided for and treated.

Your attention is most earnestly invited to the following facts and suggestions in respect to the Supreme Court of the State:

Number of cases on the docket at St. Louis, March Term, 1874.....	304
Number of cases on the docket at St. Joseph, February Term, 1874.....	201
Number of cases on the docket at Jefferson City, January Term, 1874.....	259

Making an aggregate of..... 764

Number of cases disposed of at the March Term in St. Louis.....	136
Number of cases disposed of at the February Term in St. Joseph.....	74
Number of cases disposed of at the January Term in Jefferson City.....	86

Making the whole number disposed of at Spring Term..... 296

Leaving the number undisposed of at the close of the Term..... 468

Number of cases on the docket at St. Louis, October Term, 1874.....	433
Number of cases on the docket at St. Joseph, August Term, 1874.....	228
Number of cases on the docket at Jefferson City, July Term, 1874.....	316

Making an aggregate of..... 975

Number of cases disposed of at the October Term, 1874, at St. Louis.....	132
Number of cases disposed of at the August Term, 1874, at St. Joseph.....	80
Number of cases disposed of at the July Term, 1874, Jefferson City.....	70

Making the whole number of cases disposed of at Fall Term.....282

Number of cases left on docket at close of Term..... 713

So it will be seen that the number of cases left over and remaining undisposed of at the close of the Spring Term was 468, whilst at the close of the Fall Term the number remaining undisposed of was 713. The same ratio of increase between the last Fall Term and the present Spring Term, will give the following result:

Number of cases on docket at St. Louis, March Term, 1875.....	566
Number of cases on docket at St. Joseph, February Term, 1875.....	245
Number of cases on docket at Jefferson City, January Term, 1875.....	399

Total number at approaching Spring Term..... 1,210

During the year 1874, 578 cases were disposed of, less than half the number now on the docket. So it is manifest that more than two years must elapse before the cases now before the court can be tried, and that more than two years will intervene before any new cases can be reached. The consequence will be that all litigants against whom judgments in the inferior courts are obtained and who are maliciously inclined, or who are hard pressed and desire to put off the day of payment as long as possible, will as a relief measure, carry their cases to the Supreme Court, knowing that at least two or three years will elapse before their cases can be tried. No one who is familiar with

the habits of the judges of the Supreme Court will attribute the slightest blame to them for the condition of the docket at the present time. On the contrary, every lawyer who practices in the court will bear me out in saying that they are faithful, prompt and energetic, and do more work really than they are able to do, and more than ought to be required or expected at their hands.

The remedy for the evils to which I have referred is not to be found in placing men upon the bench who will do more work than the present judges, because they cannot be procured. In my last annual message I urged the General Assembly to change the statute regulating the sessions of the court, so as to require only one term a year, and thus save the time always intervening between sessions of the court. I refer you to what I then said upon the subject, and renew the recommendation then made. But the most efficient remedy in your power will be found in passing a law cutting off the right of appeal, or the prosecution of a writ of error to the Supreme Court, in all cases when the amount claimed to be involved does not exceed one hundred dollars. Nearly one-half of the cases now on the docket under such a law would never have been there, and with such a law for the future, connected with the other provision indicated, viz.: one term a year, I am satisfied that the court before a great while will be able to clear the docket and dispose of all the cases pending at each term.

I admit that it is just as hard, in an abstract sense, to illegally deprive a man of sums under one hundred dollars as it is over that amount. But when we remember what it really costs the successful party to prosecute a case through all the courts to a final judgment in the Supreme Court, we may readily conclude that he has lost little that is of substantial value when such a privilege is denied him. Certainly the circuit judges can be safely trusted in making final decisions in the class of cases under consideration. Every case carried to and tried by the Supreme Court, when the amount involved is not more than one hundred dollars, costs the State more than the successful litigant gains. Can the State afford such useless luxuries to excited litigants?

Men, when they go to law before a justice of the peace about the smallest matters become as deeply interested in the result as if thousands of dollars were involved. These little cases are often attributable to honest differences of opinion between neighbors. One of them thinks the law is as he states it in reference to something of trivial value; the other does not think the law is that way. They quarrel over the question. Each goes to a lawyer for advice. The lawyers differ in opinion as radically as their clients. The result is a lawsuit

in a justice's court. The justice not knowing, or pretending to know the law, decides the case justly and equitably between the parties; but the defeated litigant, urged on by his discomfited attorney, takes an appeal to the circuit court. The judgment is affirmed. By this time, however, the costs in the case have accumulated until they amount in value to more than four times as much as the thing in controversy. Both parties now begin to see and feel that whoever has to pay the costs will be ruined. To avoid this an appeal to the Supreme Court is prayed for and obtained. Before this august tribunal the original lawyers in the case do not practice; so those who have managed it up to the present time are dropped. Distinguished attorneys now take hold of it. A fifty or hundred dollar fee must be paid, and that in advance. This is done. The original judgment is affirmed, and the unsuccessful party is broken up and his family brought to want in consequence of the protracted litigation of a case that five dollars would have settled in the beginning. It is not the part of wisdom, in my judgment, to encourage such litigation, and the earlier in the stage of its progress it can be cut off the better.

The prevention of crime and the arrest and punishment of violators of our criminal code, are subjects of the highest importance to the character of the State and the protection of all good citizens. True liberty and personal security can only exist in and be enjoyed under governments controlled by law. The law must be regarded by every citizen as binding upon all, and entitled to supreme allegiance at the hands of every one living in the State. Every good private citizen and public officer must feel bound to enforce strict obedience to it before we can hope to see the State assume her proper position in the sisterhood of states, and infractions of law universally punished.

In despotic governments, having large standing armies and policemen scattered all over the country, obedience to law is possible without a united public sentiment in its favor; but in a free State, such as ours, where the law hangs upon the will of the people, and in which all who are entrusted with official positions and the enforcement of it are dependent upon popular support, such a result is utterly unattainable.

As long as a large portion of the people entertain the idea that they have the right to punish, contrary to the forms of law, criminals of however deep a dye, and as long as they can do so without the fear of punishment in consequence of popular sympathy with them, just so long mobs will commit outrages and shock the moral sense of all cultivated, right-thinking men.

Again, no one need hope to see the laws strictly enforced until

the popular mind is cultivated and induced to believe that when a crime is committed to fail to arrest the criminal is to fail to discharge one of the most important and binding obligations to the State and themselves. Our statutes in reference to the arrest of criminals, and the duties imposed upon officers and citizens in reference thereto, is but a reflection of the views entertained by our people upon the subject. When the laws are changed upon the subject then we may readily conclude that the public mind has also changed. Not until then. No officer or citizen, except under peculiar circumstances, is bound to make an affidavit that a crime has been committed and have a writ issued for the arrest of the criminal. Nor is any officer or citizen, so far as the prevailing crimes in the country are concerned, bound by positive statutory provision to make the slightest effort to bring any offender against the law to trial and punishment; and even in such cases as the law does require action, a noncompliance with it may be punished by a fine of one cent, except in one class of cases, in which the fine imposed cannot be less than five dollars.

Now, the English common law is exceedingly strict in making it the duty of all citizens, having knowledge of the commission of a crime, to use all possible efforts to arrest the criminal; and, under this law, when a crime is committed in a township or hundred, and the residents thereof fail to arrest the offender, such township or hundred is held responsible for the crime. The rigidity of the common law has been supplemented by a number of Parliamentary enactments. To show the light in which the English people and government regarded this subject, I transcribe almost literally a provision from an act of Parliament, passed during the reign of Elizabeth:

"It is enacted, that from henceforth every county shall be so well kept that immediately upon robberies and felonies committed, fresh suit shall be made from town to town and from county to county. If the county will not answer for the bodies of such manner of offenders, the pain shall be such that every county, that is, to wit: the people dwelling in the county, shall be answerable for the robberies done, and also the damages."

A failure to pursue and capture a guilty offender against the law was, according to the stern, yet profound views of the statesmen of the enlightened reign to which I have referred, regarded as being as great a crime as that committed by the felon the law required to be arrested. Suppose a law similar to this were placed upon the statutes of Missouri, and in obedience to the public sentiment of the State, who, for a moment, believes that robbers and other felons would, year after year, bring reproach upon our State and people by being per-

mitted to remain anywhere within our borders for weeks and months at a time?

For the reflection of the General Assembly, I give the following extract from Bacon's Abridgement:

"In an action against the hundred of Gravesend for a robbery on Gads-hill, it seemed hard, says the book to the inhabitants, that they should answer for the robberies committed on Gads-hill, because they are so frequent that if the inhabitants should answer for all of them they would be undone. But the inhabitants were adjudged to be chargeable."

It is to be hoped that no such defense will ever be offered should a similar law to the English be enacted here when suit is brought under its provisions anywhere in Missouri.

But I say to you in all candor and the keenest possible solicitude for the honor and welfare of the State, that unless our people arouse themselves to a higher perception of duty in respect to the enforcement of the law, the arrest of criminals and the prevention of mobs, our State will be most seriously injured—its progress and development greatly retarded.

I do not believe that greater crimes or more numerous crimes are perpetrated in Missouri than in other States by which we are surrounded; but this consideration affords no excuse for us. What I ask you to do is to impose the duty upon every able-bodied man in the State, as well as every officer thereof, when it is known that a crime has been committed, to use proper efforts for the arrest of the criminal; and when it can be shown that any such man or officer has failed to discharge his duty promptly and faithfully in the premises, inflict such penalties upon him as will deter him, as well as all others, from a repetition of the failure.

I wish in this connection to call your attention to my annual message to the adjourned session last winter, in reference to the propriety of allowing changes of venue on the part of the State in cases where human life has been taken by mobs, and I most earnestly renew the recommendation therein contained upon the subject.

Once more, I regard it my duty to call the attention of the General Assembly to the fact that there is not an organized militia company in the State, subject to be called upon by the Executive, for any purpose whatever; that there is not one dollar in the treasury, nor has there been during my term of office, that can be used in the organization or employment of the militia when organized.

A well organized militia is the chief reliance of all republican and free governments, for protection against invasions from without and dissensions within. I submit the question to you whether it is

safe and prudent to allow this state of things to continue? We have a city now numbering nearly half a million of inhabitants; and in large cities particularly, mobs, when once assembled, are hard to control, and nothing short of the strong arm of military power can do it. A few thousand desperate men in the absence of a military force could with impunity ransack, rob and burn the city of St. Louis. Again, our State lies immediately upon the borders of the Indian Territory, the home, hiding place and base of operations of so many desperate outlaws. A few hundred of these men could invade the sparsely populated counties of the Southwest, burn the houses, run off the horses and carry away the scalps of hundreds of our population before the citizens could organize and prepare to expel them. A mob of five hundred men, anywhere in Central Missouri, could, for weeks, defy all the power that the State could command to disperse them.

The possession of power to enforce obedience to the law is of itself a source of security and power. The absence of this power and the knowledge on the part of lawless men of this fact, is an element of insecurity and weakness, and operates as an incentive to the defiance of the constituted authorities.

It does seem to me that if it is not a criminal it is at least a manifest neglect of duty on the part of the Legislature to fail in making any provision whatever to enable the State government to enforce obedience to law, when defied, or to repel invasion should it come. What I said in my last annual message upon this subject I beg leave to call your attention to, and urge action at your hands in reference thereto.

In my last annual message, on page 24, I called the attention of the General Assembly to the importance of having Missouri properly represented in all respects during the Centennial Exhibition which is to be opened in Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1876. I most respectfully urge upon your consideration what I then said. Nearly every government throughout the civilized world has signified its intention to be fully represented upon the interesting and grand occasion, and most of the State governments have done the same thing. Will Missouri fail to take any action in reference to this important matter? I ask the question; it devolves on you to answer it. But it would look strange, I think, to say the least, if our great, rich and expanding State, so full of life and energy, were to neglect such an opportunity as the one offered for the exhibition of her advanced skill in manufactures and arts, varied and abundant agricultural productions, and unequaled mineral resources. Herewith I transmit to you a letter recently received from the Hon. A. T. Goshorn, Director General of the United States Centennial Commission, as well as the report of the

Commissioner and alternate of Missouri, upon the subject. These communications will give you all the information necessary to enlightened action by you in regard to the matter.

All that I said in my last annual message respecting the State Entomologist, clerks of committees, railroad commissioners, the Indian Territory, the improvement of western rivers, savings banks, a reform and industrial school, and the Superintendent of Public Schools, I wish you to regard as renewed and urged upon your consideration. Time and reflection have only tended to the confirmation of the correctness of the views then expressed, upon the subjects mentioned.

Believing that the policy pursued by the President of the United States, and the leaders of the party generally who elevated him to power, in regard to the Southern States, and especially as manifested in Louisiana, is at war with the great fundamental principles of free government, in direct antagonism to the Federal Constitution, and intended for the overthrow of State sovereignty, and the concentration of all power in the hands of a usurping general government, I cannot refrain from calling your attention to the subject. No intelligent citizen of the United States, whose attention has been directed to the facts, doubts that the Kellogg government in Louisiana was in the beginning the direct result of a gross usurpation of power and heinous crime on the part of a corrupt federal judge, and that it has been perpetuated from the hour of its birth by a still more heinous crime on the part of the President of the United States, and his pliant and unprincipled Attorney General, in recognizing, sustaining and upholding, through the instrumentality of the army, the government thus inaugurated. That the people of Louisiana failed to support Kellogg and his confreres in their aspirations for power, no one questions; that they acted forbearingly, wisely and well in acquiescing in the results of the stupendous wrongs inflicted upon them, after it was manifest that these wrongs were to be sustained by the strong arm of federal power, is equally certain. This acquiescence on their part was most certainly attributable to the perfect consciousness that any other course would be attended by bloodshed. Believing this, and knowing that at the next general election they would be able, through the peaceable instrumentality of the ballot box, to regain their lost rights under the Constitution, they, for the time being, submitted to their fate. But what is the result? By a majority of many thousands at the election held last November, they elected their State Treasurer and an overwhelming majority to both branches of the Legislature, notwithstanding the terrorism exerted over the free action of the people by federal soldiers, and still more fearful and troublesome special

United States deputy marshals, scattered all over the State to arrest and keep from the polls those who wished to overthrow the Kellogg dynasty. Every friend of the Constitution, every hater of fraud and usurpation, rejoiced when he heard the glorious news of the triumph of the friends of law, order and right in this down-trodden State. Time, however, passes on. Faint whispers are at last heard, after weeks of delay, that the returning board being in the interest of Kellogg may after all thwart the expressed wishes of the people of the State. Little credit is given to the rumor, nearly everybody believing that the majority is too great to be tampered with or disregarded. Those who thought thus had but a poor appreciation of Kellogg's power and audacity, when encouraged by the Attorney General of the United States and backed by the President and army and navy of the country. Majorities with Kellogg and his returning board go for nothing—the wishes of the people weigh not a feather in the balance—and a Kellogg treasurer is declared elected (although fairly beaten by a majority of more than 20,000 votes,) and the returns of members to the General Assembly so manipulated that Kellogg cannot be deprived of power!

Gentlemen, I do hope you will not fail to give expression, by proper resolutions, to the indignation felt by Missouri at such conduct. Assert what our great State thinks upon the subject, and the tendencies of such a policy as that pursued by the President and the Radical party towards Louisiana. Let not the States of the American Union, one by one, be annihilated, and our Federal Union and compact as framed by the fathers of the republic destroyed, without a bold and fearless protest on the part of the representatives of the people in this General Assembly, and a vigorous assertion by you of the right of the States to regulate their own institutions, frame their own laws, and exercise every power that independent governments may exercise, except so far as the right to do so has in express terms or by necessary implication been conferred upon the federal government.

The public and Normal schools of the State, the State University, and the educational institutions of Missouri generally, were never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. The cause of education is at last receiving that attention at the hands of the people so essential to its success. Counties, cities, towns and school districts all over the State are vying with each other in efforts to build up and establish institutions of learning worthy of the age in which we live, and suitable to the wants and demands of every locality. That prejudice against public or common schools, which some years ago threatened the very existence of the system, has almost entirely disappeared before the marked success which has crowned its progress from year

to year. No one believes that the system, as at present established is perfect; but this recognized imperfection is no longer used as an argument against common schools. And when a defect is discovered it is simply pointed out that it may receive attention and be corrected. My views in regard to the most objectionable features, as I thought, connected with the practical operation of our public schools, were pointed out in my annual message last winter. The views then expressed are still entertained by me, and I give it as my most decided opinion that no house should be built for common school purposes by taxation upon the people of the district in which it is built, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters residing in the district vote to impose the necessary tax. Nor should any school be protracted beyond the time it can be carried on with the means provided independent of a special tax upon the district, unless the tax necessary to do so is voted by a like vote of two-thirds of the qualified voters to be affected by it.

I know that the people are exceedingly anxious to see their children educated, and I am glad of it; but at the same time it must be remembered that times are hard, taxes high and the people are greatly pressed for the want of money, and realize the greatest difficulty in obtaining means for the support of their families. When you require a man thus situated to keep his own children at home eight months of the year hard at work to enable him to raise the means to provide the necessaries of life and support a school the entire year for the benefit of others, you invariably make such a man the enemy of common schools.

No one need fear that his children will not be sufficiently educated for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life if they are kept at school four months a year from the age of ten to twenty years, and at work during the time they are not at school. If, however, two-thirds of the voters of a school district agree and vote to tax themselves to keep up a school for the benefit of their children the year round, let them do so. What I protest against is allowing a bare majority of one, it may be, in a district to exercise any such power. Moreover, I do not believe that the exercise of it will add to the popularity of public schools or tend towards giving them a secure lodgement in the affections of the people.

The benevolent institutions of the State were never in a condition more gratifying to the friends of humanity than now. They are all well managed, economically conducted, and are the noblest monuments to the liberality and magnanimity of the people the State can boast. The insane are made as happy as their condition will permit, and as many of them restored to reason and society as human skill

can reach. The blind and the deaf are educated; and thus the sad misfortunes visited upon them ameliorated to an astonishing degree. These institutions are in all respects worthy of your fostering care and attention.

I herewith transmit to you the report of the Trustees of the Missouri Institution for the Education of the Blind, as well as the report of the Trustees of the Industrial Home for the Orphans and Indigent Children of Missouri—both for the year 1874. I commend these reports to your favorable consideration.

I also transmit herewith the report of the Missouri State Board of Immigration for the past year, in the hope that it will meet with favor at your hands, be printed and scattered over the world. I also send to you the report, for the last year, of the Curators of the State University, which exhibits the most satisfactory results of the present management of an institution which has already sent into the world so many ripe scholars to adorn the social walks of life, and who, in more advanced years, have been elevated to the highest, most distinguished and useful public positions by the people of the State. Every Missourian should feel under obligations to build up and extend the usefulness of this institution of learning—make it all that could be desired by its friends, and the good of the people and the credit of the State demand.

The report of the State Register of Lands for 1874 will also accompany this message, and your attention is respectfully invited to its contents.

You meet here, gentlemen, under peculiarly trying circumstances. For the first time since the close of the late civil war, the people of the United States, at the elections held on the 3d of November last, seem to have taken cognizance of the misdeeds, incompetency and corruption of the men placed in official positions by the Republican party. At all events, it was the first instance in which a majority of the people of the United States, during the period referred to, manifested their disapprobation of the conduct of their rulers at the polls. Everywhere almost, all over the country, the people repudiated the present national administration and the party sustaining it. And, certainly, no one familiar with the extravagance, want of statesmanship and unblushing corruption, which have characterized the government in all its departments, and especially during the last six years, will regret to know that the people have determined upon a change of rulers. That a change is inevitable few doubt; but the great question is, who, and what party will be placed in power? As a matter of course, a large majority of you think that it will be the Democratic party. Pardon me for saying, gentlemen, that this de-

pende, in my judgment, upon circumstances, and circumstances that can be controlled by this General Assembly and bodies like it. If you and all other Democratic Legislatures throughout the United States will manifest by your course as legislators that the greatest economy, the strictest fidelity, the most unselfish devotion to the interests of the State control your actions, and that the Democratic party desires to come into power for the good of the country, and not the promotion of selfish ends. In other words, if the Democratic party, wherever in power, will only prove true to the trusts confided to it, and prove thereby that it can be safely trusted, then there is little doubt, I think, that in 1876 it will not only elect a President of the United States, but gain full possession and control of every department of the government. In this grand work, gentlemen, you have a difficult part to perform. You must be wise, firm, prudent, self-sacrificing. Comprehending all of the circumstances by which you are surrounded you must be able to command sufficient practical statesmanship to adapt your legislation to the wants of your constituents, and whilst doing this, do nothing to the detriment of the State.

The party now in power in Missouri has taken the responsibility, and that by a very small majority, of calling a Constitutional Convention, which is to meet in May next. If the Convention should adopt a Constitution suitable to the wants and wishes of the people, and should they ratify it, then all will be well. On the contrary, should the work of the Convention be repudiated by the people, then all the cost of the Convention, as well as the odium consequent upon defeat, must be borne by the party in power.

If, however, you will exercise nerve enough to hold a short, laborious session, and not remain in Jefferson City one day longer than is absolutely necessary to dispose of important, necessary business, and determine under no circumstances to have an adjourned session, you will, by pursuing such a course, (even including the cost of a Convention) make the Twenty-eighth General Assembly and Gov. Hardin's administration cost less than any other since the war.

Should it be necessary to have a called session to put the machinery of government into operation under the new Constitution, then the Governor can call it. If the Constitution should be rejected, no extra session will be necessary, and no such session may be necessary should the Constitution be ratified. Let the Governor determine the matter.

An adjourned session of your body, of ordinary duration, will cost at least twice as much as will the Convention. Fail to hold an adjourned session then, as suggested, and our political enemies are welcome to all the capital they can make out of the cost of a Conven-

tion. But in these hard times, when money is so scarce, and the people so much inclined to grumble, we may all well fear the effect of adding the cost of two sessions of the Twenty-eighth General Assembly to the cost of the Constitutional Convention.

Gentlemen, the official ties which have bound me to the people of Missouri are soon to be severed. No one can overestimate the consolation it would afford me to be able to affirm that in all things my action has been for the best. This I cannot do. Human judgment is fallible, and the wisest and best amongst us often fail in the perception of right and truth. One thing I can say truthfully, and that is I have most conscientiously endeavored, whilst in office, to discharge faithfully every official obligation, and in all things so to act as best to promote the interest of our beloved State.

In retiring from office I shall carry with me, and through life, the most grateful remembrance of the high honor the people of Missouri, without solicitation on my part, conferred upon me by elevating me to the Chief Magistracy of this great State.

Confidently I submit my official life to the lenient judgment of the people and the unerring verdict of posterity.

May an all-wise Providence guide and direct your deliberations during your session, and the blessings of Heaven ever rest in the richest profusion upon the State of Missouri, is my most ardent prayer.

SILAS WOODSON.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, January 6, 1875.



R E P O R T

OF THE

ACTING PAYMASTER

AND

ACTING QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI

TO THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

SENATE—Laid on the table and 3,000 copies ordered to be printed.

January 9, 1875.

W. M. PROTTSMAN, Secretary of Senate.

HOUSE—Read and 500 copies ordered printed.

January 9, 1875.

V. M. HOBBS, Chief Clerk.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 31, 1874.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit my report of the action of the Commission charged with the duty of "auditing and adjusting the war debt of the State."

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly, at its adjourned session, passed an act entitled "An act to audit and adjust the war debt of the State," approved the 19th day of March, A. D. 1874. By the provisions of said act the Governor was authorized and empowered to appoint two persons, who with the acting Quartermaster-General as *ex officio* chairman, should constitute a Commission to examine, adjust, and audit the claims of citizens now on file in the Quartermaster-General's office, or which may be filed up to the first day of August, 1874, and known as irregular or mixed claims arising out of the war.*

On the 10th day of April, 1872, his Excellency, Governor Woodson, appointed and commissioned the Hon. A. W. Myers, of Linn county, and the Hon. Clay Taylor, of Warren county, the two Commissioners provided for in said act.

On the 10th day of April the said Commissioners, with myself as acting Quartermaster and Paymaster-General, organized, and caused the twenty days notice of the time and place of our meeting to be published in six newspapers of the State, as was required by said act. At the same time we promulgated the rules and regulations by which we would be governed in the adjustment of said claims, which were the rules and regulations of the Quartermaster-General, and Commissary-General's United States army, and the Third Auditor of the United States Treasury, so far as they were applicable to the settlement of such claims.†

* For a full text of the act of the 19th of March, 1874.

† See the rules and regulations.

The first session of the Commission was begun and held on the 1st day of May, 1874, at Jefferson City, Missouri, and adjourned on the 30th day of June. At this session of the Commission all claims mentioned in section 1 of the act of March 19 were examined, and all claims that were sustained by the evidence on file were allowed. Those claims that were defective in form or evidence were so indorsed, and the parties filing the same were notified of the fact, with the view of curing the defect by the production of additional testimony.

The second session of the Commission was begun and held at Jefferson City on the 1st day of September, 1874, and terminated on the 30th day of September. At this second session the Commission examined the defective claims, in connection with the additional proof then on file, and allowed all of said claims that were supported by sufficient testimony.

By the provision of the said act of March the 19th, the Acting Paymaster-General was authorized to examine the claims of officers and soldiers of the enrolled Missouri Militia, and Missouri Militia for services rendered during the war. The 14th section of said act (as will be seen by an examination) was sufficiently broad in its scope to embrace all descriptions of Missouri soldiers, and to entitle them to pay at the same rates and to the same extent for services rendered as those whose claims were on the record of unpaid claims on file in this office.

The Commission has completed its work, and the amount allowed for which certificates of State indebtedness have been issued, is as follows:

Amount of irregular or mixed claims allowed.....	\$967,807 02
Amount of regular or service claims allowed.....	1,414,325 65
Total amount audited, adjusted and paid by issuing certificates of State indebtedness.....	\$2,382,132 67
Amount of irregular or mixed claims rejected was.....	\$596,773 67
Amount of regular or service claims rejected was.....	437,023 50
Service claims not filed in time.....	22,986 50
Amount of irregular or mixed claims examined at the second session of the Commission, and found correct but not paid in certificates was...	861,031 84½
Reduction on allowed claims.....	433,291 75½
Supply claims not filed in time.....	111,123 36
Number of claims filed was.....	11,961
Number of claims allowed was.....	7,554
Number of claims not filed in time.....	230

It may be proper to remark in this connection, that the vast amount of labor growing out of the auditing and adjusting of the war debt made it impossible for the Commission to critically examine a large number of irregular or mixed claims that were filed by the

1st day of August, the time required by the law. These claims, by the advice and consent of the Governor, were looked into by the Commission after the regular sessions of the Commission had expired by limitation of law, to the gross amount of \$1,891,097.36½.

Of this amount the Commission found the sum of \$861,031.84 to be properly proved up, and would have authorized the issuing of certificates of indebtedness for that amount if the business could have been transacted within the time provided for in the act. The remainder of the claims of that class were found not to be sufficiently supported by the testimony, and would have been and were rejected.

It will be observed that out of the vast amount involved in the great mass of claims brought to the consideration of the Commission that the total amount allowed, and for which certificates of State indebtedness were issued, was \$2,382,132.67. If the amount appears to be large, it should be remembered that the State was engaged in war, and that war is the most expensive thing that a people can engage in.

The duties imposed upon the Commission were akin to judicial powers, and they could not abdicate the powers conferred and be true to the State or to themselves. The language of the act left them no alternative, for the act of the 19th of March was imperative, and declared that "said Commission shall examine all claims * * * and allow all just claims that are sustained by the evidence on file."

Much complaint has been made on the part of claimants and their attorneys at the stringency of the rules and regulations adopted in the adjusting of these claims, but the Commission, faithful to the trust confided to them, and knowing that each claim and the testimony in its support would have to undergo a critical examination by the accounting officers of the Treasury at Washington, the Commission, with its eye steadily fixed upon its duty, has been unmindful of the clamor of claimants and agents, and adhered to its rules and regulations, and believe that no claim has been audited or adjusted that does not come within the rules required by the accounting Treasury officers of the United States Government, to which tribunal the work of the Commission has been transmitted with a view to the reimbursement of the State by the General Government.

The issuing of certificates of indebtedness by the State to the holders of this debt is to all intents and purposes a payment by the State of these claims.

This brings the claims within the rules applied by the government to other States, in the settlement of the war debt of the several States, and presents the subject in a tangible shape for the consideration of Congress. A bill is now pending in Congress to reimburse

the State of Missouri for these expenses incurred during the war, and it is confidently believed that Congress at its present session will pass the bill, and thus Missouri will be reimbursed for the amount represented by the present outstanding certificate of indebtedness.

As the whole subject is now before Congress, it passes from consideration here, and for the information of the General Assembly and those more immediately interested, I embrace the occasion to present some of the considerations which, in my judgment, will induce Congress to do a simple act of justice by passing the bill to reimburse the State.

The State of Missouri during the war occupied a different position from any other State. She was one of the slave holding States, and her citizens had millions of dollars invested in slave property; her interest was believed by many to be identical with those States that formed the Southern Confederacy, and the political sentiments of a considerable portion of her inhabitants were in sympathy with those of the extreme South. All these considerations tended to make the entire North watch her movements in the early days of the Rebellion with fear and anxiety. Such being her situation, let us examine her conduct. It is a matter of history that at the outset she responded promptly to the first call of President Lincoln for troops. The State became a continuous battlefield in one section or another during the entire war; families were divided, friends estranged, brothers became foes, and political contentions so strong that the entire body politic of the State was convulsed. But in all this state of affairs her answers and responses to the General Government were none the less prompt and willing, till the grand aggregate of troops mustered into the United States service was 104,758 men.

Missouri did what every northern State did, in obeying the calls for troops, and this was done when she was torn and disrupted by the presence of actual hostilities, and with all her great industrial interest almost in utter prostration and ruin. Could a State in such a condition, having done all that any loyal State had done, be expected, or required to do more? She did do more. She was called upon by the United States military authorities to aid the regular forces with the State Militia. The necessities of the case required it, the proximity to the Confederate forces, the frequent raids and numerous outbreaks compelled the State to co-operate in crushing the rebellion; nor was this co-operation on a single occasion, but it continued from the beginning to the close of the war, and it did not close until the State had raised and put into the service in all one hundred regiments of the State Militia, and this over and above the regular quota of the State. The service of these troops continued at intervals from 1861 till the

close of the war, and as many as twenty-five to thirty thousand men in the field at once, and that for months at a time. This militia force did the same service, fought equally well, faced the same dangers, suffered the same privations, were killed and wounded, the same as the regular volunteers. They were acting in co-operation with the National forces, and were under the orders and control of the United States officers, and no better evidence of the value of their services can be had than the testimony of Congress itself, for by the act relating to pensions of March 3, 1873, the men who did this service, and the families of those who died in it and by it, are entitled to the same benefits as to pensions as other troops. Yet all the expenses of raising, paying, subsisting, and keeping this immense body of troops were all and entirely paid by the State alone, and the whole cost of the army of one hundred regiments was borne by the State, and for the benefit of the United States,

Cannot it be said that Missouri suffered more in men and money than any other State having the same conflicting interest in her borders? She claims no peculiar merit for it, nor is it any boast on her part, for any other loyal State would have done as much, and as willingly, had they been called upon to make the sacrifice, but it was Missouri's misfortune.

At the close of the war Missouri did as other States did, in putting in her claim for reimbursement and making up her account to December, 1865, of what she had expended, went to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department of the government, and asked reimbursement under the act of July 27, 1861.* This was refused, as Secretary Chase had in 1861 laid down the rule as a condition precedent, that to be entitled to reimbursement under said act the troops must have been regularly mustered into the United States service, and these troops not having been so mustered were refused payment, and the accounting officers referred them to Congress, recognizing the justice of the claim, but denying the jurisdiction over it. Congress immediately recognized the justice of the case, and the same session passed the act of April 17, 1866, "An act to reimburse the State of Missouri," etc., and under that act a large amount was repaid to the State. Thus there has been one settlement between the State and the General Government, *and that settlement was based upon the expenditures of the State up to the time of presenting the claim to Congress.* But Missouri could not stop paying for war expenses when the war closed, as she was like all other States in this respect, for myriads of bills continued to be presented for years afterwards, and to-day States are still paying accounts that accrued during the war, and are still presenting

* See act of Congress, of July 27, 1861.

their claims to the United States Treasury. The General Government is to-day paying thousands of just debts that were incurred for and during the war. Thousands of soldiers are monthly applying for bounties and pay that accrued years since, and thousands of bills for food, quarters, and quartermaster's stores are still being presented for payment, and it may be safely said that the Government has disbursed more money on account of war expenses since April, 1865, than she did before.

This was the case with Missouri, *for after she had presented her claims to Congress claims still continued to be presented*, bills for precisely similar services, and expenses as were included in the State's claims, and being equally just, they were paid by the issue of certificates of State indebtedness, just as the claims she had been reimbursed in had been paid by the State in defence warrants and Union Military Bonds. It may be well asked how it could be otherwise; for as the General Government did not and had not yet paid all such individual bills, and as no one State had liquidated in December, 1865, all her expenses on account of the war, nor for years afterwards, and that too when their expenses on account of the war were but a trifle as compared with those of Missouri, how can it be expected that one State should have done what the United States could not do, nor what any one loyal State had done at the time, nor for years afterwards. *Missouri has had but one settlement, because it was made under a special law, applicable to her case, as her case was different from that of the other States*; but as the claims of other loyal States are settled under the general law of July 27, 1861, they can come and present their claims at any time, as they have done, and are now doing, with any legislation on the part of Congress; and if the same law were applicable to Missouri that is applied to other States, no legislation would now be asked for at the hands of Congress.

Other States have filed as many as *sixteen claims for one State alone*, and they have been presented from 1862 down to the present time, and are still being presented, and it will be found that during the latter portion of the war, and immediately subsequent thereto, whenever a State had made payments to any considerable amount they would make a claim for reimbursement, and every year or so make an additional one; and it would be found that since December, 1865, (the date when Missouri presented her claim to Congress,) that Ohio has presented thirteen additional claims, amounting to \$989,000.

Indiana has presented five additional claims, amounting to.....	\$1,387,000
New York has presented four additional claims, amounting to.....	1,854,000
Pennsylvania has presented three additional claims, amounting to.....	1,054,000
Kentucky has presented five additional claims, amounting to.....	1,205,000

Illinois has presented three additional claims, amounting to.....	714,000
Iowa has presented five additional claims, amounting to.....	446,000
Connecticut has presented six additional claims, five of which are since 1870.	

These are mentioned as examples only, for every Northern State has had more or less settlements since 1865.

Missouri has had no settlement since her first, for with that settlement the law expired. What Missouri now asks is, that as from the time of the presentation of her account she has been constantly reminded of having incurred, and has now paid in certificates of indebtedness, the same class of claims as those provided for under the act of April 17, 1866, and as they are equally just and precisely of the same nature as those paid under said act, it is asked as a matter of equity and justice that the bill now pending before Congress become a law so as to allow of the examination of these claims, to the end that she may be reimbursed to the extent of her outstanding certificates of indebtedness.

There is no necessity of discussing the question of the justice of these claims, for that was fully established and recognized by Congress in the act of April 17, 1866, and the same principle was established in the act of March 3, 1863, and the act to reimburse Kentucky passed in 1872; for if the invariable legislation on this subject has been right, then the Missouri bill now pending in Congress is proper and correct, and should become a law.

A portion of this claim was presented in September, 1873, to the Treasury Department for settlement, and I beg that your attention may be directed to the report of the Auditor and Comptroller,* who

THIRD AUDITOR'S November 1, 1873.

* SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith the abstract and vouchers pertaining to the second installment of the war claim of Missouri, which was filed in this office September 29, 1873, by Col. A. G. Newgent, agent for said State, for settlement under the act of Congress of April 17, 1866, amounting to \$37,487.18.

Upon examination of these vouchers, it appears that they are similar in their nature to the first installment filed by said State under the above named act, but these vouchers are not accompanied by a report of the Commissioners appointed under said act of Congress to examine and make report to the Accounting officers of the Treasury.

Though these claims appear to be equally just and proper expenses as those referred to in the first installment, yet, in the opinion of this office, no settlement or allowance can be made by the Accounting officers of the Treasury under said act, until they have been examined and reported upon by the Commissioners in accordance with said act.

The papers are referred to your office for your decision thereon.

I am, very respectfully,

(Signed) ALLEN RUTHERFORD, Auditor.
Hon. J. M. BRODHEAD, Second Comptroller Tres. Dep't.

Respectfully returned to the Third Auditor, with concurrence in the conclusions to which he has come in the within report.

(Signed) J. M. BRODHEAD, Comptroller.
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 8, 1873.

found upon examination that they were equally proper and just, and of similar character as those reimbursed the State; but inasmuch as they had never been submitted to the Commission, and the balance of the appropriation had been turned into the Treasury, that the remedy lay in Congress alone, and hence the whole subject has gone before Congress, by means of the bill introduced and urgently pressed by Senator Boggy-

The bill in question is drawn up on the same plan and in the same wording as the bill passed for the reimbursement of Kentucky. It is short, concise, and covers the whole matter, it having been first submitted to the accounting officers for their inspection. It directs the accounting officers to examine these claims, subjects them to the same test and criticism as all claims are, and if any among them are proper and legitimate items for reimbursement, even though they be but a fraction of the amount claimed, that portion is to be paid, and no more.

The greater portion of the claim is for service, for example: A regiment of ten companies did service, and of these companies, nine had been paid in December, 1865. The rolls of these nine companies were presented to the United States, who examined them, found them proper and correct, and repaid the State for these nine companies. Since that time the roll of the tenth company has been presented and paid, and it being for the same service as the nine companies, the State naturally expects reimbursement. There are many cases where from five to ten out of a company were unpaid when the roll was presented to the United States. Since that time they have been paid by the State.

There are also bills for subsistence, quartermasters' stores, forage, fuel, etc., that have now been paid by the State.

These bills would have been presented and included in the former settlement had it been within the State's power, but many of them were not brought to the knowledge of the proper authorities, and it could not be expected that the State should demand pay for items that had not been presented and audited. *The time between the close of hostilities and December, 1865, was insufficient to close up and settle the bills for one hundred regiments.* The amount repaid the State was large, but was not commensurate with the service when you consider that it extended over a period of four years and the number of men was enormous, *and that Missouri put more armed military into the service than did all the other States in the North put together.* The expense was heavy, yet they took the place of the same number of volunteers that would have been compelled to serve in their place at a vastly greater expense. The burden upon the finances of the State was hard to bear, and when we had exhausted the funds of the

State we were compelled to issue defence warrants and Union military bonds, as we have now issued military State certificates of indebtedness, based upon the credit of the State, to the extent of millions to meet the urgent calls for payment for the services of these forces, and the supplies necessary for their subsistence. If it is correct that the mere skirmish between a few companies of troops and a few score of Indians, lasting but a few weeks, will cost the government \$5,000,000, as has been stated, or if the Modoc war cost but \$500,000, what objection can be made when Missouri asks payment for the large force that served through a long war to aid the United States in preserving its unbroken limits and its unity as a Nation ?

The State does not assert that she has paid in money what she now claims, but she does say that she has audited and adjusted the war debt and issued certificates of indebtedness for that debt. That it was on account and for the benefit of the United States, and it was done on the faith of the former settlement, and she now requests an examination of her accounts to ascertain what sums are reimbursable, and that those amounts found to be her just dues be repaid, and no more.

A single incident will serve to illustrate why it was impossible that all the bills and expenses connected with this service should have been ascertained, paid or liquidated prior to 1866. General G. M. Dodge, United States Major-General commanding the Department of Missouri, made a request upon Governor Fletcher, on January 25, 1865, to put thirty companies of Militia into the field at once for active service, adding the request that none but experienced officers and old soldiers should be put in command, and said it was of the utmost importance that they should be put in the field within the next thirty days. Under these orders fifty-eight companies were put into active service, under the direct control and orders of the United States officers, and so continued till their final relief from service, July 7, 1865, by orders from the General commanding the Department. It was impossible that all the items connected with the expenses of this service, distributed as it was throughout the State, should have been known, presented and audited before December, 1865, and a State could not be expected to make claim for what she did not know of at the time ; for had these claims been ascertained, they would have been included in the former settlement.

The fact is certain that the entire arms-bearing population of a great State were put into the field by competent authority. The orders which did this are enduring evidence, and that one hundred regiments were thereby organized, and that they performed the service and consumed the supplies is abundantly established by competent

and accumulative testimony. Taking the time they served and the quantity of subsistence necessary to their maintenance, and the prices fixed for services, and the usual prices for supplies, it will be at once seen by a simple calculation that the real amount would be greatly in excess of the amount audited, adjusted and paid. The difference between the amount audited and adjusted and the probable sum of the whole claims filed is very large; but it must be remembered that the rigid proofs and regulations adopted by the Commission caused a great amount to be rejected on account of insufficient testimony.

Missouri asks not to be paid for her loyalty, and asks no favors that have not been extended to other states, but she does ask that the expenses incurred by her for the benefit and at the request of the United States shall be examined, and such sums as are found to be her just dues be repaid, and that the justice shown by the government in the former act be continued as contemplated by the bill now pending before Congress.

If Missouri shall be disappointed in this just expectation, her people will begin to realize and to regret the decay of that justice of which Congress in the past has given abundant evidence of possessing.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the clerical labor involved in the auditing and adjusting of the war debt of the State was very great, and that the General Assembly neglected to make any appropriation for the employment of the necessary clerks. Having no means applicable for that purpose, and the services of clerks absolutely imperative, I employed the necessary force from the young men of this city, whose families lived here, to do the work. They consented to do so for a very small consideration, contingent upon the generosity and justice of the General Assembly to pay them for their services, and I request the Legislature to make the necessary appropriation for their pay. I embrace the occasion to bear testimony to their efficiency and fidelity in the discharge of their arduous and laborious duties, and commend them to the General Assembly "as laborers worthy of their hire."

Very respectfully,

J. D. CRAFTON,

Acting Quartermaster and Paymaster General.

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY

TO THE

REGULAR SESSION

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

JEFFERSON CITY:
REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

SENATE—Received by the Senate, and 1,500 copies ordered printed.

W. M. PROTTSMAN, Secretary of Senate.

January 15, 1875.

Mr. Jones of Callaway offered the following resolution:

HOUSE—*Resolved*, That there be printed, under direction of the Penitentiary Committee, for the use of the House, 1,500 copies of the Biennial Report of the Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary for the years 1873 and 1874.

Which was read and adopted.

January 15, 1875.

V. M. HOBBS, Chief Clerk.

REPORT OF INSPECTORS.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS MISSOURI PENITENTIARY }
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 31, 1874. }

To the Honorable the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

We beg leave herewith to submit the biennial report of the government and management of the Penitentiary required by section 7, page 982 of Wagner's Missouri Statutes.

A report was made to the adjourned session of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly concerning the disposition of this institution under authority of an act providing for the leasing of the Penitentiary, approved March 22, 1873, showing that the same was leased under the provisions of that act to Messrs. Perrys & Co., who took possession thereunder on the 29th day of May, 1873.

Afterwards, under authority of section 3 of said act, the institution was sub-let to the St. Louis Manufacturing Company, who took possession the 18th day of April, 1874, after having given a new bond in the sum of \$200,000, which was approved by the Governor. The said St. Louis Manufacturing Company is now in possession of, and now operating it, as lessee.

The law provides that this report shall set forth "the number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary; the various branches of business in which they have been employed; the number employed in each branch; the age, sex and place of nativity of the convicts; their term of imprisonment; the offence for which they were committed; from what counties they were sent; the number of convicts that have escaped or died, or have been pardoned or discharged during the two preceding years; the quantity and quality of clothing allowed to the convicts, and the general state of their health during the two preceding years; the manner in which the convicts have been treated by the Warden; the number that have been punished; the nature of the punishment; how often inflicted, and for what offence."

All of these facts are fully set forth in the reports of the Warden and Physician, herewith submitted, except "the various branches of business in which they have been employed." The necessity for that feature of the report has been obviated by the leasing of the Prison.

We beg leave to say that while there is much room for improvement, we have no reason to doubt that the leasing system may be made a success, under proper regulations. It was a new system, inaugurated under very unfavorable circumstances, and under a law susceptible of material and advantageous amendments.

The old law, under which this institution has been governed heretofore, is very defective, leaving the authority for its control and management in obscurity and uncertainty. The powers and duties of the several officers thereunder are by no means sufficiently clear and specific.

The late law, providing for leasing of the institution changed very materially the management and control of its affairs, but fails to define, specifically, in many particulars, the respective powers and duties of the several officers and lessees. The old law is left in force, except in so far as it is repealed by necessary implication, leaving various questions of authority thus in dispute.

Dissatisfaction has been manifested with the leasing system by many citizens and a portion of the press of the State; all of which has had a very natural tendency to increase the difficulty of an harmonious and efficient operation of this dual management; and has exercised a marked and pernicious influence on the convicts themselves, rendering strict discipline far more difficult of attainment than it would otherwise be.

Under this system it is, of course, far more important that the law should be specific and clear in its grants of power, so as to avoid conflict of authority and successfully manage the institution, than under the old law, where there were no interests to be consulted save those of the State, and no will to govern save that of the State's officers. There has been, consequently, conflict of interests and authority, and some difficulty encountered in putting the leasing system into successful operation.

The principal difficulties, no doubt, arose from a stringency in the monetary affairs of the lessees, rather than from any disposition on their part to avoid the requirements of the law or their contract thereunder; the effect on the management being detrimental to their own interest, as well as to those of the State.

Much of the trouble experienced has arisen from a failure on the part of the lessees to pay promptly the compensations not only of the

officers, but of the guards employed, and their neglect to look after and promptly attend to details, which, though small and apparently unimportant, are yet the source of dissatisfaction and an excuse for complaint upon the part of convicts. The facts which were the alleged causes of the insubordination and revolt on the part of the convicts referred to by the Warden in his report, were such as might occur in the best regulated institutions, and furnish no argument against the system. And while we do not express an opinion whether or not this system is preferable to a management alone by the State, we unhesitatingly affirm that under proper laws and regulations and a strict compliance with their requirements on the part of the State's officers, as well as their enforcement against leasees and convicts, the leasing system may be carried out successfully.

Since the lease went into effect the prisoners have been humanely treated. They have not been overworked; they have been, with rare exceptions, well clothed and fed, and carefully attended in sickness.

It is not, in our judgment, possible to manage such an institution by moral suasion. A thousand men, many of them reckless and desperate in the extreme, and who would not hesitate to risk their lives upon the slightest provocation, cannot be kept under subjection except by a knowledge that a violation of the Prison rules will invariably be followed by punishment.

While the discipline of the institution has not at all times been such as could have been desired, owing to causes which can, in our judgment, be removed; while there has been difficulty, and, in fact, failure, in securing full compliance upon the part of the leasees with the terms of the contract and the law governing the lease, in numerous instances—all of which has been the occasion of much anxiety on the part of the State—yet we have not resorted to such proceedings to remedy these difficulties as might, possibly, have prevented the full, fair and complete opportunity to test the practicability of the leasing system, which we believe its importance demands, and as the Legislature and people of the State seem to desire. This institution has heretofore cost the State large expenditures of money, which, by the leasing system, have been entirely cut off; and so long as there has been a reasonable hope for its success, and so long as the prisoners have been treated humanely, and reasonably clothed and properly fed, we have been unwilling to jeopardize these great interests of the State by any hasty action on our part.

The Inspectors received from a former administration the books of the Penitentiary, containing the following accounts due the State:

TABLE SHOWING THE ACCOUNTS DUE THE STATE.

City of Jefferson.....	\$9,538 70
Lincoln Institute.....	141 17
H. M. DeBolt.....	723 51
Miller & Davis.....	1,923 80
Preston & Scovern.....	896 58
(Upon which suits have been instituted and are now pending in the Circuit Court of Cole county.)	
W. S. Chevalier.....	244 25
(Upon which suit by attachment is now pending in the Cole Circuit Court.)	
Henry Eaton.....	16 10
Elwood Kirby.....	46 69
Jefferson City Steam Ferry Company.....	4 60
A. Helstein.....	12 00
Hancock, Roche & Co.....	82 25
Miller & Swift.....	9 00
Gustavus Hensen.....	2 50
Fred. Knaupp.....	67 38
Curry & Busch.....	39 85
Gideon Crews.....	15 00
Draden Jones.....	5 00
— Davis.....	11 50
Charles Wangelin.....	68 00
R. Rice.....	28 12
Martin Meyer.....	10 70
(These parties have been sued and the cases are now pending before Joseph Hopkins, Esq.)	
Also, claims against:	
E. L. King.....	363 45
James Christie.....	545 20
J. C. Gundelfinger.....	35 85
A. A. King.....	43 28
James Lindell.....	33 25
Estate of Stephen Scruggs.....	75 00
George Miller.....	14 40
Putnam Johnson.....	30 90
O. Bulkley.....	2 00
C. A. Buck.....	8 00
Mrs. Marshall.....	1 90
W. T. Mahan.....	4 20
W. H. Bradbury.....	147 74
G. C. Ramsey.....	12 61
John W. Hendrick.....	21 50
Robert Ainsworth.....	90 12
Henry Kolkmeier.....	47 21
W. J. Dougherty.....	63 30
Wm. Zimmermann.....	18 40
John H. Lewis.....	10 00
G. W. Gordon.....	140 00
Wm. B. Holmes.....	2 79
Gottlieb Martin, deceased.....	535 00
W. H. Conn.....	39 89
Richard Spencer.....	3,642 47
E. Scherer.....	12 00
(These accounts are against parties from whom it would not be possible to collect after judgment, and we have therefore directed that suit should not be instituted against them.)	
The following accounts have been paid:	
E. L. Edwards.....	53 15
J. B. Adams.....	3 85
Samuel Moore.....	10 00
John Monteith.....	5 00
John Zimmermann.....	60

TABLE—CONTINUED.

R. E. Young.....	8 00
John P. Sebree.....	27 50
(This account was for \$34.85; the excess over \$27.50 being for work done by convict labor on the Warden's house and fences belonging to the State.)	
John B. Ruthven.....	11 20
A. M. Lay.....	75
W. Dallmeyer.....	2 30
John Weiss.....	28 40
(This account was for 551 days' labor, at 60 cents per day; and the Inspectors being satisfied that the charge should have been, and was in fact 40 cents per day, authorized a settlement with Mr. Weiss upon that basis; and \$200 having been paid upon said account, May 31, 1872, left a balance which was paid as above.)	
William C. Young.....	35 00
(This account was for \$38.65, but, rather than bring suit it was compromised as above, the amount agreed to be due, and no doubt correct.)	
Dr. C. A. Thompson.....	3 00
The following accounts are now in course of settlement, and resting under promises to pay:	
R. P. C. Wilson.....	15 00
B. H. McCarty.....	113 60
B. H. McCarty.....	18 50
McCarty & Son.....	7 50
B. Gratz brown.....	302 74
Estate of Mrs. E. Gunn, deceased, B. Gratz Brown, administrator.....	1,412 89
The following accounts were settled by the Penitentiary Claims Commission, in session in 1873:	
S. W. Cox.....	208 04
James S. Minor.....	37 20
Benj. McGill.....	62 60
J. H. McAdow.....	97 25
P. E. Chappell.....	1 50
Curry & Swift.....	435 09
Fred Fischer.....	1 12
A. J. Baker. (Suit in Cole Circuit Court for \$254.80, and judgment for....	200 00
There was also an account on the books against Gov. Woodson, but, upon investigation it was found to be for work done on the Executive Mansion and grounds, and for which amount, \$146.00 the Governor is not liable, personally.	
The personal property belonging to the State and sold to the lessees under provision of the leasing act, amounted under appraisal to.....	
And this sum not having been paid when due, suit was instituted against the lessees for its recovery, and is now pending in the Circuit Court of Cole county.	14,234 82

We herewith present also the report of the Chaplain of the Penitentiary.

HARVEY W. SALMON, State Treasurer,
 GEO. B. CLARK, State Auditor,
 H. CLAY EWING, Attorney General,
Ex-officio Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary.

LIST OF TABLES, STATEMENTS AND EXHIBITS
OF
BIENNIAL REPORT OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,
ENDING DECEMBER 5, 1874.

TABLE NO. 1.

NUMBER OF CONVICTS at date of last Report, Number received since, Number that have Died, Escaped, been Pardoned, and Sentence Expired.

No. in prison December 5, 1872.....	841	.....	No. discharged by expiration of sentence.....	34	.....
No. received from Dec. 5, 1872, to Dec. 5, 1874.....	1,205	.....	No. pardoned by Gov. Silas Woodson.....	209	.....
			No. pardoned by Gov. O. F. Johnson.....	18	.....
			No. pardoned by Gov. B. Gratz Brown.....	17	.....
			No. released on 4 rule.....	558	.....
			No. released by the President.....	6	.....
			No. released by the Secretary of War.....	2	.....
			No. released by the Adjutant General.....	6	.....
			No. released by act of Congress.....	47	.....
			No. released by Gen. Pope.....	1	.....
			No. released on writs.....	18	.....
			No. sent to Insane Asylum.....	1	.....
			No. escaped.....	27	.....
			No. died.....	38	.....
			No. remaining in prison December 5, 1874.....	1,069	.....
Total.....	2,046	.....	Total.....	977	.....
					2,046

TABLE NO. 2.

AGES OF CONVICTS received in Prison for the years 1873 and 1874.

YEARS.	No.
From 16 to 20.....	240
20 to 25.....	481
25 to 30.....	249
30 to 40.....	164
40 to 50.....	79
50 to 60.....	31
60 to 70.....	10
70 to 80.....	1
Total.....	1,205

TABLE NO. 3.

STATES AND COUNTIES of which Convicts are natives.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Arkansas.....	13	Kentucky.....	102	Pennsylvania.....	60
Alabama.....	7	Kansas.....	6	Prussia.....	4
Belgium.....	1	Louisiana.....	18	Russia.....	1
Bohemia.....	1	Missouri.....	322	At sea.....	3
Canada.....	21	Mississippi.....	12	Scotland.....	7
Connecticut.....	2	Maryland.....	34	Switzerland.....	4
California.....	1	Michigan.....	6	Sweden.....	2
District of Columbia.....	3	Massachusetts.....	7	South America.....	1
Denmark.....	2	Maine.....	4	South Carolina.....	3
England.....	22	Mexico.....	4	Tennessee.....	45
France.....	6	Minnesota.....	2	Texas.....	7
Germany.....	65	North Carolina.....	7	Unknown.....	22
Georgia.....	8	New York.....	76	Virginia.....	36
Ireland.....	67	New Hampshire.....	2	Vermont.....	1
Indian Territory.....	1	Nebraska.....	1	Wisconsin.....	7
Isle of Malta.....	1	New Jersey.....	3	Wales.....	1
Illinois.....	68	Nova Scotia.....	2	Total.....	1,205
Iowa.....	23	Ohio.....	58		
Indiana.....	40				

TABLE NO. 4.

PERIODS for which Convicts were sentenced for the years 1873 and 1874.

	Years.	Months.	Number.
For.....	1		21
For.....	2		696
For.....	2	6	9
For.....	3		202
For.....	3	6	7
For.....	4		68
For.....	4	6	6
For.....	5		95
For.....	5	6	1
For.....	6		12
For.....	6	6	1
For.....	7		9
For.....	8		2
For.....	10		36
For.....	12		3
For.....	13		1
For.....	14		4
For.....	15		4
For.....	16		1
For.....	17		2
For.....	20		6
For.....	24		1
For.....	25		3
For.....	30		2
For.....	40		1
For.....	Life.....		12
Total.....			1,205

TABLE NO. 5.

CRIMES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FOR THE YEARS 1873 AND 1874.

CRIMES.	Number..	CRIMES.	Number..	CRIMES.	Number..
Arson.....	9	Feloneous assault.....	13	Not stated.....	3
Assault to rape.....	12	False pretense.....	8	Obstructing railroad.....	2
Assault to kill.....	38	Grand larceny.....	719	Poisoning.....	1
Bigamy.....	8	Horse stealing.....	1	Perjury.....	1
Burglary.....	73	Incest.....	4	Robbery.....	21
Burglary and larceny.....	65	Malicious killing stock.....	3	Robbery, 2d degree.....	2
Breaking custody.....	12	Murder.....	10	Rape.....	11
Criminal connection.....	8	Murder, 1st degree.....	1	Receiving stolen property.....	6
Concealing birth.....	8	Murder, 2d degree.....	36	Robbery and larceny.....	1
Counterfeiting.....	11	Manslaughter.....	16	Sodomy.....	1
Embezzlement.....	18	Mayhem.....	1	Total.....	1,205
Forgery.....	19	Military.....	73		

TABLE NO 7.

CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE FOR LIFE.

Remaining December 5, 1872.....	11		
Received from December 5, 1872 to December 5, 1874.....	12		
Total.....			23
<i>Discharged from December 5, 1872 to December 5, 1874.</i>			
Pardoned by Gov. Silas Woodson.....	2		
Released by Adjutant General, J. H. Taylor.....	1		
Released by order of the Secretary of War.....	1		
Remaining December 5, 1874.....		4	
Total.....		19	23

TABLE NO. 8.

FORMER OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES OF CONVICTS RECEIVED FROM DECEMBER 5, 1872, TO DECEMBER 5, 1874.

OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.	Number...	OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.	Number...	OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES.	Number...
Blacksmiths.....	34	Engraver.....	1	Stone-cutters.....	9
Barbers.....	19	Firemen.....	8	Saddletree maker.....	1
Butchers.....	7	Farmers.....	62	Seamstresses.....	2
Bookbinder.....	1	Gardeners.....	39	School teachers.....	2
Bollermakers.....	3	House servants.....	13	Sailors.....	4
Baker.....	10	Harnessmakers.....	2	Soldiers.....	10
Brickmakers.....	7	Laundresses.....	654	Teamsters.....	5
Broom-maker.....	1	Labors.....	6	Tinners.....	6
Brass turner.....	1	Masons.....	10	Tailors.....	11
Cigar-makers.....	11	Machinists.....	10	Telegraph operators.....	3
Cabinetmakers.....	8	Moulders.....	6	Waiters.....	14
Coopers.....	6	Miners.....	5	Wagonmakers.....	5
Carpenters.....	32	Musical.....	1	Weavers.....	2
Chairmakers.....	8	Merchants.....	2	Wool carders.....	2
Clerks.....	17	Painters.....	24	Wire worker.....	1
Cooks.....	32	Physicians.....	4	Wood turners.....	4
Capmaker.....	1	Paper hangers.....	2	Watchmakers.....	3
Carriage trimmer.....	1	Peddler.....	1	Unknown.....	20
Druggists.....	4	Printers.....	2	Total.....	1,205
Engineers.....	19	Shoemakers.....	40		

TABLE NO. 10.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTS RECEIVED 1873 AND 1874.

State prisoners.....	1,114	
United States prisoners (civil).....	18	
Military.....	78	
Total.....		1,205
<i>Classification of Convicts remaining in Prison on Dec. 5, 1874.</i>		
State prisoners.....	1,013	
Military.....	35	
United States (civil).....	21	
Total.....		1,069

TABLE NO. 11.

SHOWING THE VARIOUS RELATIONS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CONVICTS NOW IN PRISON.

Can read and write.....	562	
Can read only.....	88	
Illiterate.....	419	
Total.....		1,069
<i>Conjugal Relations.</i>		
Single.....	679	
Married.....	390	
Total.....		1,069
<i>Parental Relations.</i>		
Parents both living.....	348	
Parents both dead.....	260	
Father living only.....	78	
Mother living only.....	150	
Unknown.....	240	
Total.....		1,069

TABLE NO. 12.

SHOWING SEX AND COLOR OF CONVICTS IN PRISON DEC. 5, 1874.

<i>Sex.</i>		
Males.....	1,024	
Females.....	45	
Total.....		1,069
<i>Color.</i>		
White males.....	720	
White females.....	18	
Colored males.....	304	
Colored females.....	32	
Total.....		1,069

1

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R E P O R T

OF THE

WARDEN, MISSOURI PENITENTIARY,

TO THE

BOARD OF INPSECTORS.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

DECEMBER 5, 1874.

To the Honorable Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit to you my report of the condition, government, discipline and general operations of the Penitentiary for the years 1873 and 1874.

I took charge of it as Warden January 23, 1873, and from that time until the 29th day of May, 1873, it remained under the exclusive control of the State. I cannot give you anything like an accurate statement of its financial operations or expenses during that time, for the reason that these matters were under the exclusive control of the several gentlemen who during that time filled the office of Factor—which office ceased to exist at the time the lease took effect—and from whom I have had no report on the subject. The Penitentiary went into the hands of the lessees, under the act of the Legislature of March, 1873, on the 29th day of May, 1873. As under that act the lessees have had the exclusive control of the employment and labor of the convicts. I presume it is not expected that I should report, as has been usual, the various branches of business in which they have been employed since the lessees took possession.

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The new wall in course of construction at the time I took charge of the Penitentiary, was completed in the latter part of the year 1873. The completion required about fifteen hundred cubic yards of masonry, of which work about five hundred cubic yards were done under my direction before the lessees took possession and the remainder by the lessees. The lessees have erected inside the Prison walls a brick foundry building, one story high, one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty feet wide. They have also added one story to the machine shop by excavating the basement. The dimensions of the room being one hundred and sixty feet long by forty-five feet wide. They have also erected a brick chain shop two hundred

and twelve feet long by forty-eight feet wide, and have done grading in the new prison yard to the amount of twenty-three hundred cubic yards, as near as I can estimate it, and have macadamized a portion of the new Prison yard; they have also constructed stone guttering to carry off the water from the new Prison yard; have put up a substantial stone wall to protect the embankment north of new cell building; have constructed substantial stone steps leading from the old to the new yard; have removed the wall which separated the old from the new yard; have constructed a substantial sewer leading from the new yard to the river.

Up to the 29th day of May, 1873, the day the lessees took charge of the Prison under the lease, the convicts were employed as follows: Two hundred and thirty were hired to contractors and worked in shops inside the walls at forty cents per day; about three hundred were employed in work on the walls, and procuring and cutting stone therefor, and the balance included the sick, invalids, cripples, etc., and those who it was necessary to employ, within and outside the walls, in performing the necessary work of the Prison, such as cooking, washing, commissary department, making clothes, shoes and cloth for use of convicts, nurses, stablemen, etc.

As to the number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary, the age, sex, place of nativity of each, their time of imprisonment, the offenses for which they were committed, etc., etc., I refer you to a number of tables hereto attached as a part of this report, containing in detail full information on these subjects.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Penitentiary, I regret to say, has not been as thorough as could be desired. There have been occasional cases of insubordination during the entire time I have been in office—such as are likely to occur even under the best possible regulations. In addition to this there have been two attempts at open revolt. The first occurred in the month of July, 1873, among the convicts employed outside the walls at a stone-quarry near the city, 44 of whom refused to work. The next occurred on first of June, 1874, within the Prison walls, and threatened at one time serious consequences. So much so, that a large number of armed citizens was required to quell the mutiny. Such assistance was cheerfully rendered by the citizens of Jefferson City, and I deem it proper to call attention to the fact, and acknowledge my obligations to them for their services rendered on that occasion.

I am aware that you are familiar with the circumstances attending these attempted revolts, and I allude to them now more espec-

ally for the purpose of calling attention to the fact, that the convicts shall, at all times, be provided with an abundance of wholesome food, such as cannot provoke any reasonable complaint. This is not only right in itself, but is indispensable to proper discipline in the Penitentiary. Subsequent to the late revolt, which as before stated occurred on the first day of June last, the food as a rule has been sufficient in quantity and quality. I regret to state that there has been much difficulty in requiring the lessees to attend to such details as keeping on hand a supply of soap, tobacco, matches, coal oil, etc., which though seemingly small matters, are yet calculated to create a spirit of dissatisfaction and to furnish an excuse for insubordination.

I regret to state, also, that there has been very great difficulty in forcing the lessees to provide sufficient and suitable clothing for the convicts, such as the law requires, and to furnish uniform suits with which to clothe the convicts upon their arrival at the Prison. They have repeatedly been short of the requisite supplies, and have not, in this respect, come up as they ought to have done to the full measure of the law. The supply of clothing is at present inadequate. They have also failed to comply with the law in respect to furnishing discharged convicts with suits of clothes of the value of twelve dollars. Since the lessees took charge of the Prison they have been constantly in arrears in the pay of officers and employes. There has been great complaint about this, and it ought in some measure to be corrected.

Under the act amendatory of the leasing bill, approved March, 1874, the lessees have the selection of the guards and other employes. Without going into details, or giving my reasons for it, I desire to say that my observation and experience of the workings of the system have but confirmed me in the opinion I have at all times entertained, that the State should have the selection of guards and other employes, (except foremen of workshops,) and that they should be directly responsible to the Warden. I do not believe that the interest of the State or the rights of the convicts can be properly guarded and protected without this. No man can serve two masters, and it is idle to suppose that any Warden can enforce and maintain any such salutary discipline, as the best interest and safety of the institution demand, when he is not even consulted as to the assistants upon whom he is to rely for support in the discharge of his responsible duties. And does it not appear unreasonable? Is it not undeniably unreasonable to hold a public officer responsible for the proper management of an institution without clothing him with a controlling authority over the employes who are to act as his agents in carrying out his policy.

They will render allegiance to those upon whom they are dependent for their positions. They will obey those upon whom they are dependent for bread. And hence, I submit it as my deliberate conviction, that the best results will only be secured when, in the Warden, as the head of the institution, subject to the supervision of a controlling inspection, shall be reposed absolute authority in all that pertains to the disciplinary features of the Prison.

I do not desire to be understood as disparaging at all the present guards and employes, or of making these suggestions in a spirit of complaint against them. I am in justice to myself and State, endeavoring to place my views on a most important matter before you, and to support them in the use of such arguments as appear to me conclusive.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Prison, I respectfully refer you to the Physician's Report. I have no other remarks to make, except the Physician has frequently complained to me that he has at times had great difficulty in getting his requisitions for medicine filled, and special diet for the sick.

LIBRARY.

I respectfully refer you to the Chaplain's Report.

The property belonging to the State and turned over to the lessees, when they took charge of the Penitentiary, amounted in the aggregate to \$14,234.83.

In calling your attention to what I considered just causes of complaint under the present system, I have simply aimed to discharge my whole duty to the State and to the convicts, who rightfully look to me to see that they suffer no wrong. I have been actuated by no spirit of hostility to the lessees or the leasing system. On the contrary, I have been, and am still, anxious that it shall prove a success; and from what I have seen of the practical workings of the system, I see no reason to doubt, but, under proper restrictions and regulations, *insuring* a correction of the evils of which I have complained, that it may so prove.

In the pleasant official intercourse which has existed between us, I have endeavored faithfully to keep you advised of the workings of the institution at all times, and desire to acknowledge my obligations for the interest you have always manifested in the welfare of the institution.

In this connection I also desire to acknowledge my obligations to the former Deputy Warden, Major John B. Ruthven, and since his retirement, to Captain William H. Bradbury.

Very Respectfully,

JOHN P. SEBREE,
Warden Missouri Penitentiary.

R E P O R T

OF THE

PHYSICIAN OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY

TO THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

OFFICE OF PHYSICIAN,
MISSOURI PENITENTIARY, December 5, 1874. }

Hon. H. Clay Ewing, Hon. Harvey W. Salmon, Hon. Georje B. Clark, Inspectors of Missouri Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: As required by law, the biennial report of the Physician of the Missouri Penitentiary, for the two years ending December 5, 1874, is to you most respectfully submitted.

The list hereto attached contains the names of the diseases and wounds of those prisoners who were admitted as hospital patients. Besides these, an average of ten, daily, were treated at the hospital dispensary for temporary indisposition, or for some chronic ailment, which did not require the patient to be admitted in hospital. There are at this date twenty-five sick in the wards of the hospital, which is about the average during the year. The whole number of sick males in hospital during the past two years were 760. The number of females treated in their rooms were 100, during the same period. Of the whole number treated as hospital and dispensary patients, thirty-eight males died. The remainder either recovered, or their sentence terminated while under treatment. The mortality, although not great, was larger than the two previous years. The number of prisoners having greatly increased during the last two years, accounts in a measure for the increase in the number of sick, and also for a greater mortality. Greater causes, however, are found in the three epidemics which have visited the Penitentiary during this period. In April, 1873, the measles appeared in the Prison, and before it could be arrested, fifty-eight cases were recorded. Although a grave disease in the adult, no death occurred. In June of the same year a prisoner was admitted from St. Louis, and a few days after was attacked with varioloid. He was at once separated from the other prisoners, and all unavoidable communication cut off. The other prisoners were then, as rapidly as possible, vaccinated. These measures did not entirely

prevent the spread of the disease, for it again made its appearance in about fourteen days. As soon after this as possible, a pest hospital was erected near the Prison walls, and the patients removed to it. There were twenty-eight cases of variola and five cases of varioloid. Of the variola cases, five died, a result that will compare favorably with that obtained in other hospitals. The disease did not appear among the females. In the latter part of July of the same year, an epidemic of cholera appeared in the Prison. Just how it was introduced must always remain a matter for conjecture. Several prisoners had been received from St. Louis only six days prior to the first cases in the Penitentiary. It is probable that some of these were infected, and communicated their infection without the disease having been visible in them. There were thirty-four well marked cases among the prisoners. Of these five died, the remainder recovering in from two days to two months. Every pains was taken, and effort made by the use of disinfectents, cleanliness, restricted diet, and an energetic treatment of the slightest diarrhœa, to prevent the further spread of the disease.

The nine cases reported as gun-shot wounds, were in prisoners who were trying to escape, or resist their keepers. Of these, five died (three before medical aid could reach them). One of the remaining deaths was caused by a blow on the head from a fellow prisoner; and another by intentional or accidental self-poisoning, as was determined by a coroner's jury. The remaining deaths were such as usually occur in other hospitals and in private practice. There were 841 prisoners in the Penitentiary at date of the last biennial report. Since then there have been received 1,205, making a total of 2,046 persons, under care of the Physician during the last two years. Many of the sick had contracted their diseases before coming to the Prison, while many more on account of the exposures of a dissipated life; and, perhaps, long confinement in the miserably constructed and badly kept jails of the country, had so lowered their vitality as to be very susceptible to disease. These latter were soon attacked after their arrival, and formed by far the greater part of the sick. Very few who were able-bodied when they arrived were admitted as hospital patients during their incarceration.

The advantages for treating the sick in the Penitentiary are of the very poorest kind. The building which is at present used for a hospital, has only three small rooms set apart for wards. Into these are frequently crowded thirty-five to forty sick, besides the nurses, who are compelled to sleep in the same room with the patients. In this same building is the library room, a tailor and shoe shop, and hospital kitchen. These, besides taking up the room that should be given to the sick, are sources of great confusion and noise, rendering

it impossible to properly treat a person afflicted with a disease which requires the patient to be kept quiet and free from noise and confusion. A greater evil, however, connected with this hospital building, is found in the fact that the cooking for the whole Prison is done in the basement. The heat from the furnaces below passess in flues along the walls of the sick wards, making them intolerably hot during the spring and summer months. The building is now too centrally located for a hospital, being only separated from the largest cell building by a narrow pass-way. The management of the hospital since the lease, besides being subversive of good discipline, has greatly militated against the treatment of the sick. This has been in a great measure due to the removal of the Hospital Steward. This officer was removed in the early part of the summer of 1873, and his duties entrusted, in the absence of the Physician, to a convict.

Many irregularities have resulted from this plan. The special diet intended by the Physician for the sick alone, has, in his absence, been eaten by the nurses and attendants, and in several instances sold to well prisoners. The stimulants and narcotics were frequently disposed of by the same parties in a like manner. At length, so intolerable did this plan of entrusting the hospital, in the absence of the Physician, to convicts become, that a few days ago the lessees yielded to the request of the Physician, and gave him a guard to take charge during his absence. It is, as experience has fully proven, impossible to manage the hospital with that degree of safety and success which humanity demands, without a skillful and faithful Hospital Steward.

The new "Cell Building," although a magnificent structure, is very poorly ventilated, and furnishes far more than its proportion of the sick. The Female Department is much too small for the number of inmates now incarcerated, and they are increasing rapidly.

As to the supplies necessary in the Medical Department, it is to be regretted that medicine and special diet have not at all times been furnished when required; however, the lessees have promised a reformation in this particular.

R. E. YOUNG,

Physician Missouri Penitentiary.

MISSOURI PENITENTIARY HOSPITAL.

LIST OF SICK, WOUNDED AND DEATHS FOR 1873 AND 1874.

NAMES OF DISEASES.	Number of males.	Number of females	Number of deaths.
Abcess.....	9		
Abcess, cerebral.....	1		1
Abcess, illiac.....	1		1
Abcess, splenic.....	1		1
Abortion.....		1	
Asthma.....	12	1	
Ascites.....	8		
Amenorrhoea.....		2	
Apoplexy, cerebral.....	1		
Bright's disease.....	1		1
Bronchitis.....	24	6	
Burn.....	15		
Cancer.....	2		
Carbuncle.....	11		
Catarrh, chronic gastric.....	2	1	
Catarrh, chronic nasal.....	25	6	
Cholera epidemic.....	34		5
Cholera, sporadic.....	25	4	
Cirrhosis hepatis.....		1	
Colic.....	10	1	
Constipation.....	12	4	
Cystitis.....	1		
Debility, general.....	10	1	
Diabetes mellitus.....	2		
Diarrhoea, acute.....	20	3	
Diarrhoea, chronic.....	1		
Dysentery, acute.....	24		1
Dysentery, chronic.....	1		
Dyspepsia, acute.....	9	2	
Dyspepsia, chronic.....	9	1	
Eczema.....	1		
Embolism, cerebral.....	1		1
Enteritis.....	2		
Epilepsy.....	1		
Erysipelas.....	10	1	
Fever, intermittent.....	56	7	
Fever, remittent.....	27	3	
Fever, simple continued.....	1		
Fever, typhoid.....	14		6
Fractures.....	2		
Fractures, gun shot.....	1		
Gastritis, acute.....	1		1
Gonorrhoea, acute.....	4	1	
Gonorrhoea, chronic.....	3		
Haemoptysis.....	2	1	
Heart disease, valvular.....	5	1	
Hemorrhage, cerebral, traumatic.....	1		1
Hemorrhoids, external.....	5		
Hemorrhoids, internal.....	3		
Hepatitis, acute.....	1		
Hepatitis, chronic.....	2		
Hypochondria.....	1		

LIST OF SICK, ETC.—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF DISEASES.	Number of males.	Number of females.	Number of deaths.
Hysteria.....		7	
Icterus.....	2		
Insanity.....	4		
Iritis, idiopathic.....	1		
Iritis, syphilitic.....	1		
Labor [three living children born].....		8	
Laringitis, chronic.....	2		
Lencorrhoea, uterine.....		5	
Lencorrhoea, vaginal.....		3	
Luxation.....	1		
Masturbation.....	2		
Measels.....	50	8	
Meningitis, cerebral.....	1		1
Metritis, cervical.....		2	
Metritis, corporal.....		1	
Necrosis.....	3		
Neuralgia.....	5	2	
Ophthalmia, catarrhal.....	4	2	
Ophthalmia, granular.....	1		
Opium habit.....	1		
Orchitis.....	2		
Otitis, acute.....	3	1	
Otitis, chronic.....	1		
Paralysis, partial.....	4		
Peritonitis.....	3		
Peritonitis, puerperal.....		1	
Pleuritis.....	5	2	
Pneumonitis.....	8		2
Progressive muscular atrophy.....	1		1
Prolapsus ani.....	1		
Rheumatism, articular.....	27		
Rheumatism, chronic muscular.....	22	3	
Scrofula.....	8	3	
Sprains.....	15		
Stricture, urethral.....	5		
Syphilis, primary.....	5	2	
Syphilis, secondary.....	10	2	
Syphilis, tertiary.....	20	1	
Taenia solium.....	3		
Tonsillitis.....	12	2	
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	25	1	5
Tuberculosis, spinal.....	3		
Ulcer, glandular.....	4	1	
Ulcer, varicose.....	8	1	
Variola.....	28		5
Varioloid.....	5		
Wounds, contused.....	10		
Wounds, gun shot.....	9		5
Wounds, incised.....	20		
Wounds, lacerated.....	5		
Total.....	760	100	38

R E P O R T
OF THE
CHAPLAIN OF MISSOURI PENITENTIARY
TO THE
BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Inspectors of the Missouri Penitentiary:

GENTLEMEN: I submit herewith my report of the moral and religious interest of this institution. Religious services are held in the chapel every Sunday afternoon at half past two o'clock, at which all the prisoners are expected to be present. In a congregation of over one thousand criminals we may expect a great many who are so hardened as to be perfectly indifferent to the services, but it is a gratifying fact, that the majority give a respectful hearing to the preaching of the gospel; and some manifest a deep personal interest in the truths, and the unbidden tear speaks of tender emotions awakened, and the revival of the memory of better days.

The singing is conducted by a choir chosen from the convicts, and is much enjoyed by all the prisoners.

From the letters received and the conversations held with a large number, I am persuaded the seed sown has germinated in many hearts, and will yield the fruits of faith in better lives. A Bible is placed in each cell, and from the many requests which I receive for instruction in its precious truths, I believe numbers are earnestly seeking to acquaint themselves with its lessons of love and wisdom. Until recently a Sunday school of between two and three hundred scholars has been maintained, which it is believed was productive of good, many of the men having learned to spell and read in this school, and others gained a better knowledge of Divine truth.

Many of the convicts, especially the young, might be reformed if they could be kept from the influence of old and hardened criminals, but little, however, can be accomplished until the present imperfect system of discipline is corrected.

The Chaplain might accomplish much more for these men if the State made provision for him to devote his whole time to their improvement, and I am satisfied but little permanent work can be accomplished until this is done.

The benevolent and humane action of the General Assembly last

winter, in making an annual appropriation of five hundred dollars to purchase books and papers for the prisoners, was a move in the right direction.

A cheerful and healthful literature must have a marked and favorable influence on the morals of the convicts. It supplies the mind with food, quickens and directs it to higher and better things.

The Library contains about two thousand volumes, but many of the books have been so mutilated by time and use as to render them valueless, and others are of a worthless character.

During the past year about 300 volumes have been purchased, carefully covered, and placed on the Library shelves. They consist of works of history, biography, science, travels, morals, religious, fiction, etc.

The men are delighted with these books, and they are sought for and read with great avidity. There are six magazines received monthly, and a large number of religious and secular papers received weekly.

It is but due to the officials of the institution, to say that they have willingly co-operated with me in my labors, and aided me in my duties, and I cheerfully acknowledge their uniform courtesy.

I append a catalogue of books and papers purchased during my official term, with price list of same.

Respectfully submitted.

T. W. BARRETT.

DECEMBER 9, 1874.

List of Books, Papers and Magazines purchased for the Prison Library in 1874.

No. of Volumes.	NAME OF WORK.	Value.
32	Abbot's History.....	\$22 40
3	Abbott's Sciences.....	3 15
1	Banon's Voyages.....	70
1	Crusoe's Island.....	52
1	Robinson Crusoe.....	1 15
10	Family Library.....	5 30
1	Boys' and Girls' Library.....	58
4	Edgar's Works.....	3 37
1	Middle Age.....	1 40
1	Toiler's of the Sea.....	1 05
1	Layard's Nin.....	1 20
1	Eastward Empire.....	1 05
1	Young Ben Franklin.....	78
1	Magic of Kindness.....	53
1	More about Jesus.....	53
1	Nott's Counsels.....	53
1	Plutarch Lives.....	1 40
1	Beauties of the Bible.....	70
1	Self Made Men.....	1 20
1	Eyre-Jane.....	1 05
1	Woman in White.....	1 05
1	Curran and Cotemporaries.....	1 05
1	Bards of the Bible.....	1 03
1	History of Confessional.....	1 05
1	Quiet Neighborhood.....	1 20
1	Murry's Happy Home.....	53
1	Gorilla Country.....	1 05
1	Lincoln and Seward.....	1 05
1	Lessons from Jesus.....	70
1	John Plowman.....	67
1	Mary Bunyan.....	1 20
1	Modern Leaders.....	1 30
1	Lossing's Pictorial U. S.....	1 85
1	Fair Saxon.....	1 20
1	Wetherall Affair.....	1 24
1	Archie Lovell.....	1 24
1	Stephen Lawrence.....	1 24
1	Memoir of S. B. Judson.....	50
1	Self-Made Men.....	1 20
1	Waiting for the Verdict.....	1 24
1	God Revealed in Religion.....	1 20
1	Good Girl.....	85
1	Fireside Science.....	1 20
1	Best of Books.....	72
1	Emma Alston.....	72
1	Giant Cities.....	72
1	Helen Maurice.....	72
1	Idaline.....	72
1	Morning Gleam.....	72
1	Noble Rivers.....	72
1	Precept and Practice.....	72
2	Story of a pocket Bible.....	1 44
1	Scenes in Luther's Life.....	72
1	Theodosia Dean.....	72
1	Three Families.....	72
1	Curiosities of Heat.....	80
1	Early Choice.....	80
1	Eastern Side.....	80

LIST OF BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES—CONTINUED.

No. of Volumes.	NAME OF WORK.	Value.
1	Elsie Lee.....	\$ 80
1	Fredrick Latimer.....	80
1	From Nation to Nation.....	80
1	Horace Wilde.....	80
1	Onward.....	80
1	Representative Men.....	80
1	Representative Women.....	80
1	Pilgrim's Progress.....	1 00
1	Sinner's Progress.....	1 00
1	Christ's Cadets.....	1 00
1	Jenny Boardman.....	1 00
1	Life in Judea.....	1 00
1	Master Hawthorn's Family.....	1 00
1	Mike Tracey.....	1 00
1	Old Gentleman.....	1 00
1	Walter Ennis.....	1 20
1	Home and Abroad.....	1 20
1	Wonders of Insect Life.....	1 40
1	Great Wonders.....	1 60
1	Priscilla.....	1 00
12	Froud's History of England.....	9 00
1	At his Gate.....	90
1	Wandering Willie.....	30
1	Burgomaster's Family.....	90
1	Commentary on Genesis.....	90
1	Commentary on Exodus.....	90
1	Outline Study of Man.....	1 05
1	Titcomb's Letters.....	90
1	Lessons in Life.....	1 05
1	Arthur Bonnicastle.....	1 05
1	Williford Cumbermede.....	75
1	Hidden Life.....	90
1	Self-Culture.....	60
1	My Kulula.....	1 20
8	Library of Travels.....	7 20
17	Illustrated Library Wonders.....	12 75
1	Lord's Old Roman World.....	1 80
1	Ancient History.....	90
1	Porter's Books and Reading.....	1 20
1	Taylor's Lost Found.....	90
1	Journey to the Centre of the Earth.....	1 80
1	Fisher's Reformation.....	1 80
1	What is Darwinism.....	90
1	Arabian Nights.....	1 05
1	Swiss Family Robinson.....	1 05
1	Robinson Crusoe.....	1 05
6	Dickens' Works.....	7 35
6	Waverly Novels.....	7 35
1	Pilgrim's Progress.....	1 05
1	Stonewall Jackson.....	1 40
1	Civilization as a Science.....	1 05
1	Tyndales' Forms of Water.....	1 05
1	Lecture on Light.....	87
1	Josephus.....	1 75
1	Bible Stories in Bible Lands.....	87
1	Other Worlds than Ours.....	1 75
1	Women of Israel.....	1 40
1	Home Influence.....	70
1	Fredrick the Great and Family.....	1 05

LIST OF BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES—CONTINUED.

No. of Volumes.	NAME OF WORK.	Value.
1	Fredrick the Great and Court.....	\$1 05
1	Empress Josephine.....	1 05
1	Queen Hortense.....	1 05
4	Young America Library.....	1 40
1	Robinson Crusoe.....	1 05
1	Swiss Family Robinson.....	1 05
1	Evenings at Home.....	1 05
1	Pilgrim's Progress.....	1 05
1	Fair God.....	1 40
1	Representative Men.....	1 40
1	Chance Acquaintance.....	1 40
1	Men, Women and Ghosts.....	1 05
1	Hedged In.....	1 05
1	Hard Cash.....	70
1	Foul Play.....	70
1	Never too Late to Mend.....	70
1	Put Yourself in His Place.....	70
1	Little Foxes.....	1 22
1	Tour Around the World.....	2 10
1	Age of Elizabeth.....	98
1	Naval and Military Heroes.....	1 68
1	Mill on the Floss.....	70
1	Adam Bede.....	70
1	Dickens' Reading.....	1 05
1	Popular Natural History.....	4 20
3	Prescott's Mexico.....	6 00
3	Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella.....	6 00
3	Prescott's Charles the Fifth.....	6 00
2	Conquest of Peru.....	4 00
8	Lamartine's Works.....	8 60
9	Choice Readings.....	8 10
1	Middle Ages.....	4 00
1	Gilded Age.....	2 63
1	Life of Franklin.....	1 25
1	Household Library.....	3 60
1	Nimrod of the Sea.....	1 50
1	Ten Nights in a Bar-room.....	90
1	Advice to Young Men.....	90
1	Villages of Judea.....	1 40
8	Library of Adventures.....	8 75
1	Circuit Rider.....	1 35
1	Æsop's Fables.....	1 00
1	Ancient History.....	2 00
1	Washington and General's.....	2 00
1	Holland's Plain Talk.....	1 40
1	Holland's Lessons in Life.....	1 40
1	Benton's Thirty Years in United States Senate.....	1 00
1	Third Reader (German).....	83
1	Home's Stories (German).....	3 00
1	Popular Science (German).....	3 65
1	Gustave Adolph.....	1 33
1	Raphael.....	1 17
1	Hugo Miserable.....	2 66
72	Magazines.....	10 56
	Readers for Sunday School.....	17 39
	8 dozen Spellers, at \$1.50 per dozen.....	12 00
	Singing Books.....	16 00
	Sunday School papers.....	1 00

LIST OF BOOKS, PAPERS AND MAGAZINES—CONTINUED.

No. of Volumes.	NAME OF WORK.	Value.
	The following magazines and papers came to the Prison Library on subscription :	
.....	3 copies Harper's Monthly.....	10 50
.....	3 copies Galaxy.....	9 00
.....	1 copy Harper's Weekly.....	2 50
.....	2 copies Christian at Work.....	4 00
.....	100 copies Good Words.....	11 50
.....	2 copies Old School Presbyterian.....	3 00
.....	2 copies Western Watchman.....	4 00
.....	2 copies Christian Advocate.....	4 00
.....	2 copies Central Baptist.....	4 00
.....	4 copies Christian Union.....	6 00
.....	3 copies Tri-Weekly Democrat.....	15 00
.....	3 copies Tri-Weekly Globe.....	13 50
.....	3 copies Tri-Weekly Republican.....	12 00
.....	3 copies Tri-Weekly Times.....	12 00
.....	4 copies Weekly Amerika.....	6 00
		\$465 93

Respectfully submitted,

T. W. BARRETT, *Chaplain.*

BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM
AT FULTON,
TO THE
REGULAR SESSION
OF THE
TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JEFFERSON CITY:
REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

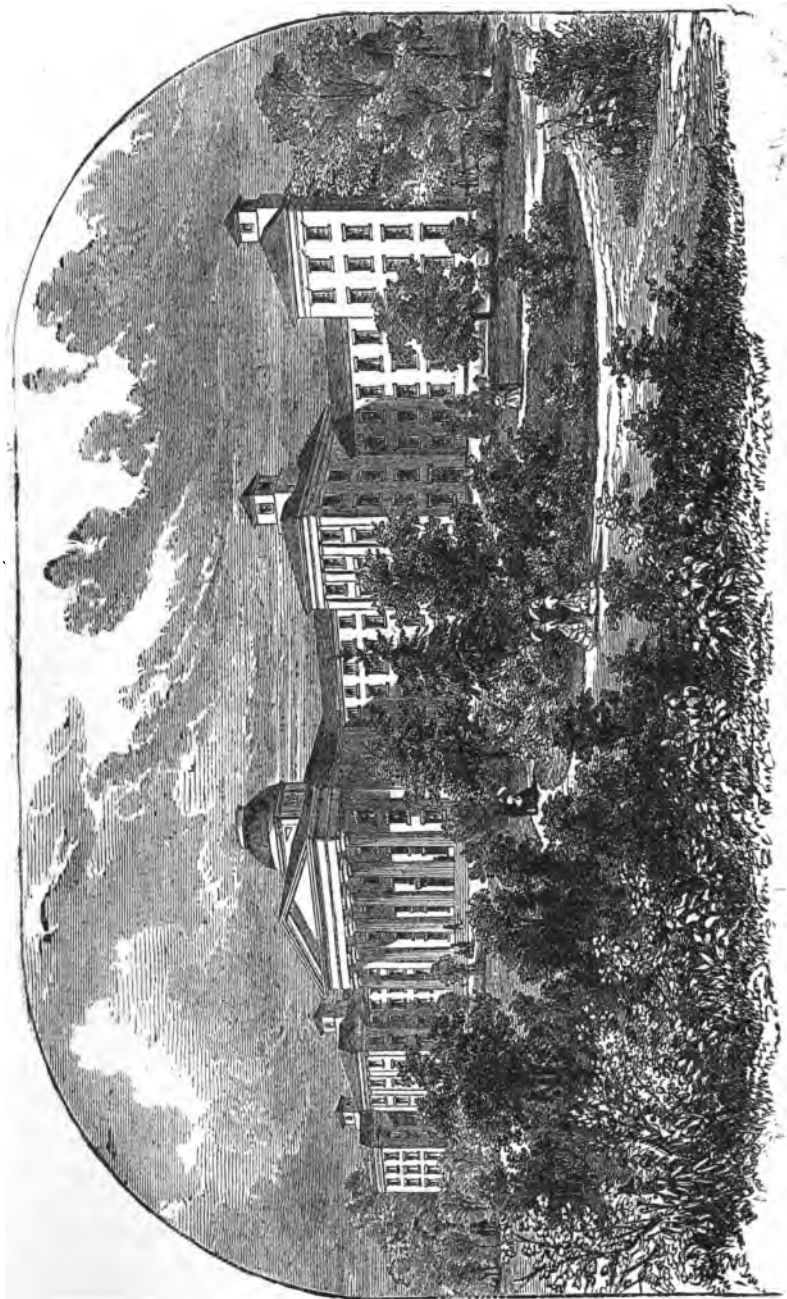
SENATE--Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby ordered to have one thousand copies of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton, published, in addition to the number required by law, for the use of the Senate--two hundred copies of which shall be for the use of the Superintendent.

January 16, 1875.

W. M. PROTSMAN, Secretary of Senate.

HOUSE--Read, and 2,500 copies ordered printed; 2,000 for the Asylum, and 500 for the use of the General Assembly.

V. M. HOBBS, Chief Clerk.



MISSOURI STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, FULTON.

OFFICERS OF THE ASYLUM.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

EDWIN CURD, *President*, Fulton.
JOHN A. HOCKADAY, *Secretary*, Fulton.
THOMAS B. HARRIS, Fulton.
WILLIAM H. WILKERSON, Fulton.
EDWIN M. KERR, M. D., Fulton.
SAMUEL THORNHILL, Concord.
WILLIAM HARRISON, McCredie.
WALTER T. LENOIR, M. D., Columbia.
SAMUEL N. RUSSELL, M. D., Mexico.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

TURNER R. H. SMITH, M. D., *Superintendent and Physician*.
H. K. HINDE, M. D., *First Assistant Physician*.
WM. W. MACFARLANE, M. D., *Second Assistant Physician*.
GEORGE P. MCCREDIE, *Steward*.
MRS. MARY A. MCKINNEY, *Matron*.
JUDGE JAMES S. HENDERSON, *Treasurer*.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

In compliance with the law regulating the State Lunatic Asylum, the Board of Managers respectfully present the following as their biennial report :

On the 18th of March, 1873, we entered upon the discharge of our official duties. Since that time the Institution has been remarkably prosperous in all its departments, and its affairs have been administered to the full satisfaction of our Board, and we apprehend likewise to its numerous friends and patrons throughout the State.

It is true, at that time there were many improvements and repairs imperatively demanded, but through the liberality of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, an appropriation of \$46,600.00 was made, which under judicious management and outlay, has placed the building and appurtenances in better condition for comfort, durability and cleanliness than it had before enjoyed since its location.

The first act of the present Board, was the election of a full corps of efficient and trusty officers.

The present Superintendent, Dr. T. R. H. Smith, had been regularly installed in office before our appointment. We felt then, as now, that his long experience in the management of such institutions ; his superior skill and ability in the treatment of insanity, and his high moral and christian character, rendered his continuance in office almost indispensable to the good of the Institution, and we have spared no effort to retain him at its head, where we hope that duty to the most unfortunate class of our humanity may impel him to remain as long as health and age will permit.

The first and second Assistant Physicians, the Steward, Matron and Treasurer, elected by us in March, 1873, are still continued in office, all of whom have evinced such efficiency and conscientiousness in the discharge of their respective duties as to merit our highest commendation and approval.

We take pleasure, also, in attesting the good deportment of the employes and working force in and about the Institution. So far as we are informed, the attendants and nurses of patients have discharged their duties well and faithfully—humanity, kindness and vigilance to duty characterizing their entire conduct.

The appropriation already referred to of \$46,600 was expended as far as possible in strict accordance with the provisions of the act creating it. In order, however, that your body may know precisely how this fund was expended, we append the following exhibit, showing the amount appropriated to each specific object, to whom, and when paid, and the amount, if any, remaining unexpended. (Vide Session Acts of 1873, page 14.)

EXHIBIT A.

1873.	First—Amount appropriated for heating apparatus, including two new boilers.....		\$7,500 00
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to John Goodin.....	\$3,820 50	
Nov. 24.....	By warrant to John Kuppfule & Co.....	2,744 47	
1874.			
January 1...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	608 74	
January 1...	By warrant to John Kuppfule & Co.....	6 40	
January 1...	By warrant to John Goodin.....	819 89	
			\$7,500 00
1873.	Second—Amount appropriated for ventilation of buildings and for sewerage.....		\$15,000 00
July 19.....	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	\$825 50	
August 14...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	2,179 50	
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	2,802 94	
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to John Goodin.....	2,250 00	
October 10...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	1,972 89	
Nov. 24.....	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	2,191 67	
Dec. 30.....	By warrant to E. Curd.....	312 90	
1874.			
January 1...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	2,835 58	
February 3...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	129 02	
			\$15,000 00
1873.	Third—Appropriation for floors and replastering.....		\$6,000 00
July 19.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	\$1,103 61	
August 14...	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	1,064 10	
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	882 78	
October 10...	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	1,423 35	
Dec. 26.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	271 32	
August 14...	By warrant to Jos. Traber.....	463 60	
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to Jos. Traber.....	669 70	
October 10...	By warrant to Jos. Traber.....	200 00	
Nov. 24.....	By warrant to Jos. Traber.....	421 54	
			\$6,000 00

EXHIBIT A—CONTINUED.

1873.	Fourth—Amount appropriated for refurnishing building.....		\$4,000 00
July 19.....	By warrant to J. B. Smith & Co.....	\$701 25	
July 19.....	By warrant to Dodd, Brown & Co.....	106 25	
July 19.....	By warrant to J. Kennard & Co.....	1,404 85	
July 19.....	By warrant to Crow & Farrell.....	99 50	
July 19.....	By warrant to Samuel C. Davis.....	100 75	
August 14...	By warrant to J. B. Smith & Co.....	1,484 35	
1874.			
February 3..	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	103 55	\$4,000 00
1873.	Fifth—Amount appropriated for repairing and improvements on old laundry, and making water closets in center building, and employes.....		\$4,500 00
July 19.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	\$708 00	
August 14...	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	2,440 00	
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	300 00	
October 10...	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	557 00	
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell, (water closets)	444 00	
1874.			
February 8..	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	56 00	\$4,500 00
1873.	Sixth—Amount appropriated for rebuilding pavilion wall.....		\$2,500 00
July 19.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	\$500 00	
October 10...	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	1,082 00	
Dec. 26.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	310 45	
1874.			
January 1...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	279 85	
February 3..	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	327 70	\$2,500 00
1873.	Seventh—Amount appropriated for increasing height of reservoir.....		\$2,500 00
October 10...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	\$1,000 00	
Nov. 24.....	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	1,000 00	
1874.			
January 1...	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	500 00	\$2,500 00
1873.	Eighth—Amount appropriated for enlarging gas works.....		\$3,000 00
Sept. 13.....	By warrant to John Goodin.....	\$2,989 75	\$2,989 75
	Amount unexpended.....		\$10 25

EXHIBIT A—CONTINUED.

1873.	Ninth—Amount appropriated for building coal house.....		\$500 00
July 19.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	\$485 00	
1874.			
February 3..	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	15 00	\$500 00
1873.	Tenth—Amount appropriated for building straw house.....		\$600 00
July 19.....	By warrant to Wright & Bell.....	\$598 00	598 00
	Amount unexpended.....		\$2 00
1873.	Eleventh—Amount appropriated for improvement of grounds.....		\$500 00
August 14...	By warrant to C. Webster.....	\$240 00	
1874.			
February 3..	By warrant to M. C. Little.....	260 00	\$500 00

It will be observed by reference to the act, providing for the above appropriations, that the same are required to be drawn through requisitions of the Board of Managers, upon the State Auditor, as the accounts should be audited by the Board, and that the Auditor should thereupon draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount of each requisition.

The Board, early in the spring of 1873, let out all the work contemplated by the act referred to, to the lowest and best bidder, and entered into written contracts with the contractors, and took bonds from them for a faithful performance of the work, at the same time obligating themselves to make monthly payments, until each job was completed. At the end of the first month, requisitions were drawn for warrants upon the State Auditor, and the warrants issued and delivered accordingly, which were presented to the Treasurer for payment, who failed to honor them for want of funds in the Treasury. This was repeated month after month, until the completion of the entire work. No money was realized upon any of the State warrants until the 17th day of January, 1874.

In the mean time our contracts were all made—the work being vigorously prosecuted, and we compelled to make monthly payments to the contractors and workmen, or forfeit our contracts, stop the work, lose all that had been done, and subject ourselves to a number of suits for damages. The contractors had provided themselves with a large amount of material then on the ground; had effected contracts with mechanics to do the work upon the basis of monthly payments, so that the Board as a *dernier* resort, rather than stop the progress of the work, and being unable to realize the cash on the State warrants, proceeded to borrow the necessary means, which, after repeated unavailing efforts in the country, they finally accomplished in St. Louis, by paying one per cent. interest per month upon the loans, being the best terms upon which money could be procured at that time, and then only by members of our Board pledging themselves personally for the amount borrowed.

The aggregate amount of interest paid under this arrangement was \$1,861.41.

We cannot entertain a doubt but that your body will fully approve our action in this matter, upon taking a reasonable view of the exigencies of the case.

Besides the improvements and repairs provided for in the act of March, 1873, we found, in order to realize the full benefit of those already made, other expenditures necessary for the payment of which no provision has yet been made.

The basement of the entire building, even after the completion of

the large sewer, was sadly in need of proper drainage, paving and overlaying with hydraulic cement. To let it remain as the repository of stagnant water, with no way of escape, the health of the household was greatly endangered, and the walls of the building seriously exposed to injury and decay.

In conference with a committee of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly, who visited the Asylum, near the close of the session of 1874, this improvement in the basement was urgently recommended by that body, who were driven to that conclusion from a personal inspection of the premises. Hence, we employed Colonel M. C. Little, an experienced engineer, to drain, grout and cement the entire basement, at a cost of \$2,505.84, for which we issued to him warrants upon our Treasurer.

Since the completion of this work, which proved to be a signal success, the condition of the basement could not be better.

Another item of permanent improvement done by us during our official term, has been the erection of a sufficient number of lightning rods, to thoroughly protect the building from that dangerous element. This was done at a cost of \$400.

It was also found necessary to grade and drain the rear grounds of the premises, and pave all around in the immediate vicinity of the building. This was done at a cost of \$2,376.37, and was strongly recommended by the Committee visiting the Asylum in February, 1874, and now gives a good drainage from the building in all directions.

WANTS.

We urgently recommend appropriations for the building of the two infirmaries, and the large pond for the supply of water during the dry seasons, suggested in the report of the Superintendent.

We shall not attempt to add to the forcible reasons presented by him for these indispensable improvements.

The necessity for further and more extensive improvement and ornamentation of our grounds, the repainting of the entire building, repairs to roof, cornice and guttering, and remodeling the cupolas, also recommended in the report of our Superintendent, cannot fail to suggest itself even to the casual observer.

The barren appearance of our grounds, and dingy outlook of the building, are not in keeping with the humane objects of such institutions, and the progress and taste displayed in similar charities upon the part of our sister States.

We therefore trust that an adequate appropriation will be made to give both grounds and building a more attractive, inviting and presentable appearance.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

When the present Board of Managers were appointed and entered upon the discharge of their duties, they found the finances of the Asylum in a crippled condition. A large debt was hanging over it, which, under the present defective plan of collecting the current funds due the Institution, they have been unable to liquidate or materially reduce.

By reference to the Treasurer's report, it will be seen that a large part of the assets of the Asylum is in open accounts and warrants upon the various counties in the State having patients here.

Under the present law, a county wishing to place one of its citizens in our Institution, simply sends up the proof of insanity and a warrant for the first six months board and clothing, which is repeated every six months thereafter, as long as the patient remains in the Institution.

A large majority of them, when our Treasurer calls for money, fail to respond *in toto*.

The processes of the law for forcing collections have been so dilatory and expensive as to scarcely justify the effort. And now it seems by the decisions of our courts, we are without a remedy for the collection of these warrants and this large outstanding debt. (Vide 51st Mo. Reports, p. 154.) In the meantime, we are compelled to purchase all the necessary supplies to run the Institution on credit, and that at advanced prices over cash sales—issue our warrants monthly to our merchant, tradesman or farmer, for his goods and produce, paying ten per cent. interest per annum from date. Within the past two years the interest paid by the Asylum upon warrants alone, issued in the purchase of the necessary supplies for the Institution, amounts to the round sum of three thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents.

Our employes must be paid quarterly in cash. Our Treasurer often finds himself so straitened for funds that he is compelled, upon the refusal of counties to pay their over due warrants, to sell them at a heavy discount to meet the demands of employes whose stay in the Institution is dependent in a great measure upon the promptitude of receiving their quarterly dues.

Through this ruinous system of paying ten per cent. on our large debt, and often selling county warrants at a discount, in connection with the fact that on the first of October, 1872, the wages of employes were largely increased; and by act of the Legislature, approved March 18, 1871, the board of private patients was reduced from six

dollars to two dollars and fifty cents per week, we find our Institution at the present time with a debt of twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-six cents hanging over it in excess of any assets, either existing or prospective, with which to discharge it. We feel it therefore an imperative duty to ask an appropriation at the present session of said thirty-three thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-six cents, to discharge this excess of debt over and above our assets. Nor can we safely promise that we will not have to renew the demand at each session of our General Assembly, unless there is some change in the present law, and some system adopted to force counties to pay past and accruing indebtedness more promptly.

The plan to remedy this evil suggested by our Superintendent in his report, of levying a general tax, we regard an admirable one. It was tested in the early history of the Institution and worked with marked success. We earnestly urge upon your body a re-enactment of that law, with the necessary changes and modifications. But if the general tax system does not obtain, we would suggest a law making all county warrants due the Asylum *preferred debts*, to be paid out of the first money coming into the Treasury after the enactment of the law, and in case any county defaults, then affix a penalty of five per cent. interest per month upon the amount due, to enure to the benefit of the Asylum. The whole, including attorneys' fees to be recoverable by civil action in any court having jurisdiction, after default made in payment. A similar law to this passed the Senate at the last session, but was lost in the House. We attempted, through our by-laws, adopted November, 1873, to enforce a collection of these outstanding debts against the counties, by providing for the return of the patient to the respective county sending him, and failing to make prompt payment; but the injustice of this system of holding the unfortunate insane responsible, and making him suffer for the dereliction of the county in which he was so unfortunate as to claim citizenship, suggested itself so forcibly to the moral sensibilities of our Board that the plan has been abandoned. We find ourselves, therefore, without any adequate remedy, except through the Legislature. We feel safe in predicting that the justice of our plea is such that you "will not turn us away empty."

With a law similar to either suggested, and the exhibition of a liberal spirit, by granting the appropriations sought, we feel that our noble charity will cope in all respects with the very best in the land.

EDWIN CURD,
SAMUEL THORNHILL,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
WALTER T. LENOIR,
SAMUEL N. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM H. WILKERSON,
EDWIN M. KERR,
THOMAS B. HARRIS,
JOHN A. HOCKADAY,

Managers.

ELEVENTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN

OF

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 1,

FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT AND PHYSICIAN.

*To the Honorable the Board of Managers of State Lunatic Asylum
No. 1:*

GENTLEMEN: Two more years in the history of this Institution having gone to their long repose, it becomes my duty to present for your consideration this, the Eleventh Biennial Report.

In reviewing the past, we have abundant reason for heartfelt thankfulness to our Heavenly Father for the many rich blessings that have attended us and the present highly prosperous condition of the Asylum. We have been made to rejoice in witnessing a larger number discharged "recovered," than during any biennial period since the opening of the Institution. The health of our household the greater part of the present year has been remarkably good, indeed, almost without a parallel. We have not, at present, a single patient, male or female, throughout our entire building, regularly confined to bed from sickness of any kind. During the early part of last spring, while measles prevailed quite extensively in Fulton, one of the attendants contracted the disease, and a number of cases occurred among our patients and other attendants, but all without fatality. With this exception, we have escaped all contagious diseases and epidemics of every kind.

On the 28th of November, 1872, there were in the Asylum three hundred and fifteen patients—one hundred and ninety-one males, and one hundred and twenty-four females. During the two years since, ending this date, —, there have been admitted three hundred and fifty-three—two hundred and nine males, and one hundred and forty-four females, making the whole number under treatment, six hundred and sixty-eight—four hundred males, and two hundred and sixty-eight females. Of this number there have been discharged three hundred and thirty-one hundred and ninety-four males, and one hundred and thirty-six females, leaving in the building, the 30th of November, 1874, three hundred and thirty-eight—two hundred and six males, and one hundred and thirty-two females.

Of those discharged, one hundred and thirty-four had recovered—

forty-seven were much improved, sixty-three were stationary, eighty-two died, and two were not insane.

The number remaining at this date would make an erroneous impression as to the average number in the last two years. Twelve days ago, Buchanan and DeKalb counties transferred twenty-two (22) patients to State Lunatic Asylum No. 2, near St. Joseph. Prior to this, the greater part of the time, our average number was about three hundred and sixty (360). Early in 1873 there were three hundred and fifty (350), and in June, 1874, at one time, three hundred and seventy-one (371). Twelve months or more preceding the recent transfer of patients, the over-crowded state of the Institution compelled us to reject many applications for the admission of chronic and epileptic cases, and occasionally return to counties, enjoying to a greater extent than others the advantages of the Asylum, some of their most unpromising and unoffensive patients of long standing, to make room for those of recent date. The law governing the admission of patients requires preference shall be given to recent or the most curable cases, and this fully accords with the dictates of humanity.

The recent large number of applications clearly indicates the building in a short time will again be filled to its utmost capacity.

The following tables, compiled with great care from the records of the Institution, embody the most accurate statistical information we could obtain of all the admissions since the last biennial report.

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE
LAST TWO YEARS, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING NOV. 30, 1874.

	Males...	Females.	Total...
Number of patients in Asylum November 28, 1872.. .. .	191	124	315
Number admitted in two years.....	209	144	353
Total treated in two years.....	400	268	668
Of this number there have been discharged :			
Recovered.....	88	46	134
Much improved.....	27	20	47
Stationary.....	42	23	65
Died.....	35	47	82
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Total discharged in two years.....	194	186	380
Number remaining November 30, 1874.....	206	132	338

TABLE II.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE LAST TWO
YEARS AT THE TIME OF ADMISSION.

AGES.	Males...	Females.	Total...
10 to 15 years.....	3	2	5
15 to 20 years.....	10	7	26
20 to 30 years.....	72	51	123
30 to 40 years.....	66	38	104
40 to 50 years.....	23	25	48
50 to 60 years.....	13	7	20
60 to 70 years.....	8	10	18
70 to 80 years.....	3	8	6
Unknown.....	2	1	3
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED IN TWO YEARS.

NATIVITY.	No.	NATIVITY.	No.
Missouri.....	182	Minnesota.....	2
Kentucky....	28	South Carolina.....	2
Germany.....	25	Maryland.....	2
Ireland.....	22	Louisiana.....	1
Virginia.....	20	Arkansas.....	1
Ohio.....	22	New Hampshire.....	1
North Carolina.....	8	Massachusetts.....	1
New York.....	10	Michigan.....	1
Tennessee.....	15	New Jersey.....	1
Illinois.....	10	England.....	3
Pennsylvania.....	11	Wales.....	1
Indiana.....	15	Switzerland.....	1
Iowa.....	7	Unknown.....	8
Delaware.....	2		
Connecticut.....	2	Total.....	353
Georgia.....	2		
Vermont.....	2		

TABLE IV.

SHOWING THE RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS, AND HOW SUPPORTED.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	NO. DURING THE TWO YEARS.			HOW SUP- PORTED.	
	Males...	Females.	Total...	County.	Friends.
Adair.....	2	4	6	5	1
Andrew.....	1	1	2	1	1
Atchison.....	5	1	6	6	1
Audrain.....	7	3	10	8	2
Barry.....	1	1	2	1	1
Barton.....	1	1	2	2	1
Bates.....	1	1	2	1	1
Benton.....	2	1	3	1	2
Boone.....	8	5	13	9	4
Buchanan.....	14	5	19	11	8
Caldwell.....	2	2	4	2	2
Callaway.....	18	4	22	11	11
Cape Girardeau.....	1	1	2	2	1
Carroll.....	1	1	2	2	1
Cass.....	1	4	5	2	3
Chariton.....	3	2	5	3	2
Clay.....	1	7	8	7	1
Clinton.....	2	4	6	6	1
Cole.....	1	2	3	3	1
Cooper.....	5	1	6	6	1
Crawford.....	5	1	6	5	1
Daviess.....	2	2	4	2	2
DeKalb.....	2	2	4	2	2
Dent.....	1	1	2	2	1
Franklin.....	5	2	7	3	4
Gasconade.....	2	2	4	2	2
Gentry.....	2	1	3	3	1
Greene.....	2	2	4	3	1
Grundy.....	3	1	4	3	1
Harrison.....	1	1	2	1	1
Henry.....	1	2	3	3	1
Holt.....	1	1	2	2	1
Howard.....	3	2	5	3	2
Howell.....	1	1	2	1	1
Iron.....	1	1	2	1	1
Jackson.....	5	3	8	5	3
Jasper.....	4	2	6	5	1
Jefferson.....	1	2	3	3	1
Johnson.....	4	5	9	8	1
Knox.....	1	1	2	2	1
Lafayette.....	2	5	7	4	3
Lawrence.....	1	1	2	1	1
Lewis.....	4	4	8	7	1
Lincoln.....	1	2	3	3	1
Linn.....	2	2	4	3	1
Livingston.....	1	3	4	3	1
McDonald.....	1	1	2	2	1
Macon.....	6	4	10	10	1

TABLE IV—CONTINUED.

RESIDENCE—COUNTIES.	No. DURING THE Two Years.			How SUP- PORTED.	
	Males...	Females.	Total....	County.	Friends.
Marion.....	2	7	9	7	2
Mercer.....		2	2		2
Miller.....	2	1	3	1	2
Mississippi.....	1		1	1	
Moniteau.....	4	5	9	6	3
Monroe.....	4	3	7	6	1
Montgomery.....	4	1	5	3	2
Morgan.....	3		3	1	2
Missouri, State of.....	2		2	2	
New Madrid.....		1	1	1	
Newton.....		5	5	5	
Nodaway.....	3	1	4	4	
Pettis.....	4	2	6	6	
Pike.....	4	3	7	5	2
Platte.....	8	2	5	4	1
Polk.....	1		1	1	
Pulaski.....		1	1		1
Putnam.....	5		5	5	
Ralls.....	1	1	2	2	
Randolph.....	2	2	4	2	2
Ray.....		1	1	1	
St. Charles.....	6	3	9	6	3
St. Clair.....		1	1	1	
Sta. Genevieve.....		1	1		1
St. Louis.....	3	1	4		4
Saline.....	4	2	6	3	3
Schuyler.....	1		1	1	
Scott.....		1	1	1	
Scotland.....	1	2	3	3	
Shelby.....	4	1	5	5	
Stoddard.....		1	1		1
Sullivan.....	2		2	2	
Taney.....	1		1	1	
Vernon.....	2		2	2	
Warren.....	1	1	2	2	
Washington.....	1	1	2	1	1
Worth.....	3		3	3	
Total.....	209	144	353	273	80

TABLE V.

SHOWING THE WHOLE NUMBER ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY SINCE
THE OPENING OF ASYLUM.

COUNTIES.	No.	COUNTIES.	No.
Adair.....	25	Livingston.....	16
Andrew.....	22	McDonald.....	4
Atchison.....	16	Macon.....	28
Audrain.....	40	Madison.....	3
Barry.....	2	Maries.....	3
Barton.....	5	Marion.....	69
Bates.....	10	Mercer.....	16
Benton.....	11	Miller.....	14
Bollinger.....	8	Mississippi.....	7
Boone.....	61	Moniteau.....	28
Buchanan.....	107	Monroe.....	86
Caldwell.....	9	Montgomery.....	41
Callaway.....	78	Morgan.....	11
Camden.....	4	New Madrid.....	5
Cape Girardeau.....	25	Newton.....	8
Carroll.....	14	Nodaway.....	15
Cass.....	19	Osage.....	16
Cedar.....	4	Perry.....	6
Chariton.....	25	Pettis.....	25
Christian.....	2	Phelps.....	11
Clark.....	18	Pike.....	48
Clay.....	17	Platte.....	33
Clinton.....	23	Polk.....	11
Cole.....	24	Pulaski.....	1
Cooper.....	40	Putnam.....	14
Crawford.....	11	Ralls.....	21
Dade.....	6	Randolph.....	44
Davies.....	14	Ray.....	18
DeKalb.....	8	Reynolds.....	2
Dent.....	6	St. Charles.....	44
Franklin.....	29	St. Clair.....	9
Gasconade.....	16	St. Francois.....	7
Gentry.....	9	Ste. Genevieve.....	4
Greene.....	15	St. Louis.....	438
Grundy.....	29	Saline.....	32
Harrison.....	4	Schuyler.....	14
Henry.....	9	Scotland.....	16
Hickory.....	4	Scott.....	1
Holt.....	4	Shelby.....	30
Howard.....	43	Stoddard.....	2
Howell.....	1	Stone.....	1
Iron.....	8	Sullivan.....	11
Jackson.....	54	Taney.....	1
Jasper.....	12	Texas.....	4
Jefferson.....	18	Vernon.....	5
Johnson.....	27	Warren.....	21
Knox.....	20	Washington.....	11
Laclede.....	9	Wayne.....	1
Lafayette.....	54	Webster.....	3
Lawrence.....	14	Worth.....	6
Lewis.....	21		
Lincoln.....	36		
Linn.....	14		
		Total.....	2, 823

From this table it will appear that of the hundred and fourteen counties in the State, one hundred and four have enjoyed the benefits and blessings of this great charity. Could evidence more clearly indicate the deep solicitude every county should evince for its continued success and wide spread usefulness? And as this home of the unfortunate is the property of the great commonwealth, surely every Representative in the next General Assembly will regard it one of his constituents' most important interests, and realize the high moral obligation to secure such legislation as will enable it to attain the highest rank in its noble and philanthropic work.

TABLE VI.

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Farmers.....	127	.....	127
Laborers.....	27	.....	27
Clerks.....	2	.....	2
Carpenters.....	2	.....	2
Druggists.....	2	.....	2
Blacksmiths.....	3	.....	3
Agents.....	2	.....	2
Students.....	3	.....	3
Painters.....	2	.....	2
Merchants.....	2	.....	2
Landlords.....	1	.....	1
Shoemakers.....	2	.....	2
Lawyers.....	2	.....	2
Herder.....	1	.....	1
Saloon keeper.....	1	.....	1
Teachers.....	8	2	5
Domestic pursuits.....	.....	189	189
Milliners.....	.....	2	2
Seamstress.....	.....	1	1
Tailor.....	1	.....	1
Minister.....	1	.....	1
Printer.....	1	.....	1
Wagonmaker.....	1	.....	1
Porter.....	1	.....	1
Miners.....	4	.....	4
Plasterers.....	2	.....	2
Telegraphist.....	1	.....	1
Lawyer.....	1	.....	1
Convicts.....	2	.....	2
No occupation.....	7	.....	7
Unknown.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

CIVIL CONDITION.	Males	Females..	Total
Married.....	86	71	157
Single.....	105	44	149
Widowed.....	18	29	47
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE FORMS OF DISEASE IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

FORMS OF DISEASE.	Males	Females..	Total.....
Mania, acute.....	103	61	164
Mania, chronic	70	47	117
Mania, epileptic	14	4	18
Mania, puerperal.....	.....	18	18
Melancholia.....	10	12	22
Dementia	4	2	6
General paresis.....	5	.....	5
Monomania.....	1	.....	1
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED DURING
THE TWO YEARS.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS.	Males....	Females..	Total....
First attack.....	151	100	251
Second attack.....	25	27	52
Third attack.....	23	12	35
Fourth attack.....	1	3	4
Fifth attack.....	1	.....	1
Sixth attack.....	2	.....	2
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	4	2	6
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION OF THOSE
ADMITTED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

DURATION BEFORE ADMISSION.	Males....	Females..	Total.....
Less than one month.....	25	12	37
One to three months.....	58	39	97
Three to six months.....	29	22	51
Six to nine months.....	22	26	48
Nine to twelve months.....	11	10	21
One to two years.....	17	8	25
Two to five years.....	15	13	28
Five to ten years.....	17	6	23
Ten to twenty years.....	4	3	7
Unknown.....	9	5	14
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE XI.

SHOWING DURATION OF TREATMENT IN ASYLUM OF THOSE WHO
RECOVERED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

DURATION OF TREATMENT.	Males....	Females..	Total.....
One to two months.....	10	4	14
Two to four months.....	23	12	35
Four to six months.....	16	9	25
Six to twelve months.....	16	14	30
One to two years.....	13	3	16
Two to three years.....	4	2	6
Three to four years.....	3	.....	3
Four to five years.....	2	2	4
Five to seven years.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	88	46	134

TABLE XII.

SHOWING THE WHOLE DURATION OF INSANITY OF THOSE RECOVERED
DURING THE TWO YEARS.

WHOLE DURATION OF INSANITY.	Males....	Females..	Total.....
One to three months.....	8	3	11
Three to six months.....	12	9	21
Six to nine months.....	17	6	23
Nine to twelve months.....	14	10	24
Twelve to eighteen months.....	10	5	15
Eighteen months to two years.....	6	3	9
Two to five years.....	8	5	13
Five to ten years.....	2	1	3
Ten to twenty-five years.....	4	.....	4
Unknown.....	7	4	11
Total.....	88	46	134

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THOSE RECOVERED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

AGES.	Males	Females..	Total.....
Under fifteen years.....	5	1	6
Fifteen to twenty years.....	9	7	16
Twenty to thirty years.....	31	19	50
Thirty to forty years.....	30	5	35
Forty to fifty years.....	4	12	16
Fifty to sixty years.....	2	1	3
Sixty to seventy years.....	5	1	6
Seventy to eighty.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	88	46	134

TABLE XIV.

SHOWING THE SUPPOSED CAUSES OF INSANITY OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS.

CAUSES.	Males.....	Females..	Total.....
Hereditary.....	43	21	64
Epilepsy.....	15	3	18
Intemperance.....	15	.....	15
Domestic troubles.....	6	16	22
Menstrual irregularities.....	.....	18	13
Puerperal.....	.....	20	20
Masturbation.....	20	.....	20
Religious anxiety.....	7	4	11
Grief.....	4	16	20
Injuries of the head.....	6	.....	6
Climacteric.....	.....	4	4
Pecuniary anxiety.....	6	4	10
Miasmatic fevers.....	4	3	7
Loss of sleep.....	4	2	6
Fright.....	4	4	8
Typhoid fever.....	3	.....	3
Rheumatism.....	2	.....	2
Intense study.....	2	.....	2
Unrequited affection.....	.....	2	2
Sun stroke.....	1	.....	1
Excessive use of tobacco.....	1	.....	1
Spinal meningitis.....	1	1	2
Urticaria.....	1	.....	1
Pubescence.....	.....	1	1
Not insane.....	2	.....	2
Unknown.....	62	30	92
Total.....	209	144	353

TABLE XV.

SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE TWO YEARS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females..	Total
Chronic mania.....	6	19	25
Epilepsy.....	6	2	8
Phthisis.....	8	17	25
Apoplexy.....	3	8	6
Inanition.....	1	4	5
Chronic diarrhoea.....	2	.....	2
Erysipelas.....	1	.....	1
Peritonitis.....	1	1	1
Suicide.....	2	.....	2
Disease of heart.....	.....	1	1
Pneumonia.....	1	.....	1
Rheumatism.....	1	.....	1
Injuries by self.....	.....	1	1
Congestion of lungs.....	1	.....	1
General paresis.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	35	47	82

TABLE XVI.

SHOWING THE AGES AT DEATH OF ALL WHO HAVE DIED DURING THE TWO YEARS.

AGES AT DEATH.	Males	Females..	Total
Under ten years.....	1	.....	1
Ten to fifteen years.....	1	1	2
Fifteen to twenty years.....	2	.....	2
Twenty to twenty-five years.....	3	6	9
Twenty-five to thirty years.....	5	9	14
Thirty to thirty-five years.....	7	10	17
Thirty-five to forty years.....	3	6	9
Forty to forty-five years.....	3	6	9
Forty-five to fifty years.....	2	4	6
Fifty to fifty-five years.....	3	2	5
Fifty-five to sixty years.....	2	1	3
Sixty to seventy years.....	2	1	3
Seventy to eighty years.....	1	1	2
Total.....	35	47	82

TABLE XVII.

SHOWING THE NUMBER REMAINING NOV. 30, 1874, AND PROSPECT OF RECOVERY.

PROSPECT OF RECOVERY.	Males....	Females.	Total.....
Favorable.....	21	29	50
Doubtful.....	15	14	29
Very unfavorable.....	170	89	259
Total.....	206	132	338

While our statistical tables show a larger number of recoveries than during any preceding biennial period, they also show the all important fact that these highly gratifying results are based upon early treatment. In the table indicating the duration of insanity before admission, it will be seen that of the 353 admissions during the last two years, 134 were of less than three months duration, 51 from three to six months, and 69 from six to twelve months. We have had, as stated, 134 recoveries the two years, and I may add of those remaining in the building, 15 are nearly ready to be discharged restored. In the table, showing the time those recovered were under treatment and the whole duration of their insanity, it will appear that 104 of the 134 recoveries occurred during the first twelve months, and the earlier the treatment the greater the per cent. of recoveries. If less than three months, 80 in every hundred will usually recover; from three to six months, not more than 60; from six to twelve months, not exceeding 50, and after one and two years not 20 in a 100 are cured. This statement accords with the experience and observation of this and every hospital for the insane throughout the country.

Of the 338 now remaining in this Institution, how melancholy the reflection that only 50 have a very favorable prospect for entire restoration; and the greater part of this large number, in consequence of the failure of friends and the public authorities to provide for their early treatment, have been consigned to darkness and wretchedness for life, and those dependent upon them, in many instances, to the sorrows and privations attending the most abject poverty, and all cast upon the bounty of the State. How grave and how fearful the responsibility resting upon the friends of the unfortunate insane and

the public authorities who have charge of the insane poor. This sorely stricken class, helpless and dependent, cannot provide for themselves, and to whom can they appeal but to those in authority to rescue them from their sufferings, so intensely sad, and, sometimes, unspeakably horrible, and restore them to the enjoyment of consciousness, reason, activity and self-support.

The great value of early treatment has been dwelt upon and enforced in my previous reports, but its importance is such I could not feel that my duty to the public had been discharged without recurring to it again. Would that I had the ability and eloquence to indelibly impress the subject in all its magnitude upon every intelligent mind, involving as it does issues so momentous—no less than the preservation of the rich treasures of reason, hope, joy, and all that ennoble human nature from utter desolation and ruin.

I have no doubt the duration of insanity before admission, as recorded in our tables, is much less, in a large number of instances, than a reliable history of each case would indicate. We take the opinions of those accompanying the insane, who are generally ignorant of the disease, the symptoms of which they attempt to describe, and a failure to note the first departures from the normal mental condition is just what we ought to expect. Indeed, we cannot draw the line of demarkation and say all on one side are sane and all on the other side insane. The passage from one to the other is so gentle and often by degrees so imperceptible, no finite mind can fix the point of transition. A large number of cases are so gradually and insidiously introduced as to be overlooked and not even suspected by friends, till a sudden and unmistakable development of symptoms startles the observers and renders the true nature of the attack apparent to all. Even the well informed family physician, if a close observer, may sometimes be at a loss to determine whether the first slight departures from natural traits are indications of the approaching full manifestation of mental disease. This unobserved and insidious approach not only tends to obscure the true causes of insanity, confound cause and effect, but especially interfere with early treatment. After application for the admission of this class of cases, and the patients stand before us, as has been beautifully said, "the disease permanently fixed seems to exclaim triumphantly and defiantly, 'I came, I saw, I conquered.'"

I have often thought, although the intelligent physician may occasionally be deceived as to the incipency of insidious attacks, he has often been at fault, when fully developed, in not deeply impressing upon the family, whose implicit confidence he has, the urgent

necessity of early treatment and the great danger of neglect. What family could resist such advice if the sad and appalling consequences of delay were properly and forcibly portrayed? I cannot believe any father, mother, guardian or friend, in view of such results, would for a moment hesitate to do right. If all the physicians in our State would give this subject the attention, imperative duty, its importance and humanity demand, who could estimate their combined influence for good in rendering the histories of all our admissions more accurate, and enabling us to at least approximate correctness in determining the predisposing and exciting causes of insanity, prompting to early treatment, and thus largely increasing the per cent. of recoveries and giving greater reliability to our statistics? In this advanced state of medical science and the marked progress in the pathology and treatment of mental diseases, there is certainly no excuse for any practicing physician resting under the imputation of indifference to, or ignorance of, the proper treatment of the insane. And what shall be said of the medical schools of our country neglecting this comprehensive branch of the profession? It appears that only one here and there has regarded it of sufficient importance to establish a psychological chair. How can this course be justified in view of the large number now groping their way in darkness and sadness to the grave on account of this neglect and indifference on the part of the medical profession?

As intimated, this is also one reason of the great want of reliability in our statistics of the causes of insanity. While this is one of the most intensely interesting subjects connected with our specialty, there is certainly none at present environed with more difficulties or involved in greater uncertainty. And I can not see how this can be otherwise as long as the sources of our information continue so unreliable. Here, as in every hospital for the insane, in determining the probable causes of insanity, our conclusions are not based upon our own observations, but upon those of persons, almost without exception, wholly ignorant of the disease. We know it requires a man of well trained mind to give an intelligent and accurate description even of things with which he is familiar and associated with his daily pursuits. And if such be true of the well ordered mind, what could we expect of the undisciplined (as is often the case) in attempting to describe the phenomena of a malady with which he is unacquainted, and entirely foreign to his ordinary thoughts? If the ordinary manifestations of the disease be unknown, how could he note its incipency, (which occasionally eludes the observation of the most intelligent physician) and if unable to do this, how could the slightest reliability attach to any opinion he might give as to the cause of the attack—

such persons very generally assign as a cause one of the striking effects of insanity.

I have no doubt if it were practicable to obtain a correct account of every admission, we would discover that very few cases ever result from any one cause, as recorded in our tables, but a combination of causes, and to approximate accuracy in giving the influence of each, would be very nearly equivalent to giving a history of every case.

I believe there are very few Superintendents whose experience would not sustain this view of the causation of insanity; and if so, what great value attaches to our tables in assigning one cause, and this obtained as stated from a source most unreliable.

It would require a lengthy report to elucidate the many difficulties inseparably connected with the subject. A few have been alluded to for the purpose of indicating how far we yet are from reaching satisfactory conclusions.

Whether moral or physical causes, or a combination of both, operate in producing insanity, it is now conceded that this fearful result never occurs unless they first induce lesions or functional derangement of the nervous centers.

But there must be something back of all these causes, which predisposes some persons to be easily influenced by them, while others uniformly resist them all. The most searching investigation has shown, taking the whole population of our country, that one in every seven or eight hundred becomes insane. Why is it that only one falls a victim to this disease and 699 escape, although subjected to the same causes, and frequently operating with greater intensity than upon those whose reason is dethroned?

This can only be explained upon the supposition that the unfortunate class have a peculiar organization of the brain and nervous system, or what has been termed a faulty organization, which renders the action of ordinary causes more powerful. It has been well said, "a sound organization is a splendid heritage," for which the possessor can not be sufficiently thankful. On the other hand, as Dr. Maudesley states, "a bad organization is the worst of tyrannies. Its possessor comes into the world weighted with a destiny against which he has neither the will nor the power to contend." What we term dormant hereditary nervousness, or the insane temperament, is truly one of the saddest forms of "bad organization," and its subjects have no bright future to cheer them. Such persons often manifest from childhood peculiar traits of character—in some very slight, and a regular gradation to those whose appearance, conversation, manner, habits, etc., are in striking contrast with the great majority of persons.

While insanity exists in many families, and children inherit a strong predisposition to the disease directly from parents, a large number are known to possess the insane temperament among whose relatives no case of aberration has been discovered. Recent investigations have clearly proven that slight peculiarities in parents, resulting from immoralities and various excesses, may transmit to children predisposition to mental disease. Take intemperance, for example. The distinguished Dr. Anstie has said, "of all the depressing agencies, it has the most decided power to impress the nervous centers of a progenitor with a neurotic type, which will necessarily be transmitted under various forms and with increasing fatality to his descendants." I might also instance immoderate sensuality and other evil habits—all having the same tendency. It is also well known that the children of parents suffering from epilepsy are as likely to inherit an organization that might result in insanity as epilepsy. Likewise, the subjects of St. Vitus' Dance, and the various forms of neuralgia, may transmit to their offspring the insane temperament. The descendants of all such progenitors are usually much less prepared than others for the great struggle of life—have an instability of nervous centers, the equilibrium of which is easily disturbed by ordinary causes.

In view of all these agencies regularly operating in every community, is it not more than probable, if all the antecedents of every patient and those of his ancestors were known, we would find that very few cases have ever occurred not based upon such an organization as predisposed to the attack, and thus rendered the influence of ordinary causes more potent.

In concluding this subject, I would impress upon all the important duty of guarding well the supreme centres of life, the delicate nerve cells, through which thought is manifested. If we exhaust nervous power by excesses of any kind, we invite pathological changes which may ultimately destroy the harmony of functions, essential to mental integrity; and, if the heads of families, cause us to transmit to our posterity that most unfortunate of organizations—the insane temperament.

In our table, indicating the causes of death, it will be seen that more than half the mortality resulted from diseases associated with insanity, for which we have yet discovered no remedy. Among these consumption is prominent. When I returned to this Institution I found a number, especially those who had long been the subjects of insanity, giving evidence of the slow and regular progress of this fell destroyer of the human race. There are also many cases we term latent consumption, the disease advancing almost to a fatal termination without its ordinary manifestations. This class of patients are

more frequently observed in all large Institutions, where those of long standing accumulate from year to year.

The cases of suicide, in view of all the attendant circumstances, may be justly regarded among the painful occurrences that occasionally happen in all hospitals for the insane, and which constant vigilance will not enable us either to foresee or prevent.

One of the patients was a convict from the Penitentiary, who, a short time before I took charge of the Asylum, had shown a suicidal tendency by endeavoring to penetrate his abdomen with a piece of glass he had obtained from the window. Learning this, every precaution was taken to guard against the consummation of his purpose. There was no room in the building I regarded, after close examination, more secure than his. The window extended nearly to the floor, was protected by an inside blind, which furnished no place for suspension, and no part of the room seemed to offer the slightest temptation to a patient with the strongest suicidal propensity. He was not even allowed a bedstead, but his bed placed upon the floor and closely watched by his attendants through the day and the watchman during the night. Notwithstanding all, however, by a most ingenious device, he ultimately effected his design. He secured a small piece of wire, such as is used in wrapping brooms, and after retiring for bed, tore a strip from his sheet, attached the wire to one end, in some way, pushed the wire over the top of the door, and down through the rabbet, in which it fits, to the outside, and then drew it back through the transom with the strip to which it was fastened. To enable him to do all this and properly adjust the strip around his neck, he must have folded his bed upon itself, moved it near the door, placed his chamber upon the bed and stood upon it, and after completing his arrangements, kicked everything from under him, and was left suspended with his feet touching the floor. All this occurred during the interval between the ringing of the bell at 9 o'clock P. M., and the watchman reaching the ward on his first round, and he is required to visit each ward every hour during the night.

This is a fair statement of the whole case, and I unhesitatingly affirm that no one, examining the room before the occurrence, would have had the remotest suspicion of danger.

The other case was still more remarkable. Prior to the fatal act, the patient had not given the slightest evidence of a suicidal tendency at home or during his stay in the Institution. The sad casualty happened about 5½ o'clock P. M. The attendants had walked out with the patients the same afternoon, and after their return, he seemed, as far as they could determine, in his usual condition. At 5 o'clock one of the attendants left the hall for his daily supplies, and the other was

engaged in shaving. When he called this one, he received no answer, and after a few moments went to search for him, expecting to find him in his room, (as he had been in the habit of going in and out at pleasure,) and did find him there, but startled to find him suspended to his bed-post and dead. The fact was communicated immediately, and when I reached his room, was much surprised and shocked in observing his position. He had torn the calico lining from the waist-band of his pantaloons, about three feet in length and two and a half inches in width, tied the two ends together, placed it around his neck and then over the post of his bedstead, and thus suspended himself, his face downwards, and just thirteen inches from the floor, and the point of suspension on the post only thirty inches. His hands were folded under his chest and his lower extremities and a portion of his body extended on the floor, as if he had scarcely made a struggle after taking his position, showing an unalterable determination to accomplish his purpose. The band was not drawn tightly around his neck, but appeared as if, after tying the ends together, he threw it over the post, and then stretching himself upon the floor, slipped his head through the loop, and the combined weight of the upper portion of the body and head caused sufficient pressure upon the larynx to induce fatal strangulation. Such is a history of this singular case—one of the most remarkable, and perhaps without a parallel in the annals of hospitals for the insane.

What degree of vigilance could guard against an occurrence like this? To prevent the possibility of such a casualty it would be necessary to deprive every patient in the Institution who has not shown a suicidal propensity, of the privilege and pleasure of sleeping upon a bedstead. Who would be guilty of such inhumanity, that would at once destroy all the home-like features and excellencies of an asylum for the insane, and reduce it to a level with the most ordinary prison of the country? Duty, therefore, requires we should pursue the course dictated by enlightened philanthropy—watch closely the indications of every patient, and when a suicidal tendency is discovered, let increasing vigilance be our motto. All accidents resulting from sudden and concealed impulses, devising extraordinary means for their accomplishment which no human penetration can anticipate, must be accepted as the painful events inseparably connected with the most successful management of the noblest of charities.

The death from self injuries, everything considered, was truly the most melancholy affair that has occurred in the history of this Institution. She was a highly interesting lady, who had given the most striking evidences of recovery for some time before; so satisfactory, indeed, I had notified her husband she could with safety return home

in ten days or two weeks. She was in the most pleasant part of our building, where all the patients were uniformly quiet, and a large majority either recovered and remaining for the establishment of health, or convalescent, with a prospect of speedy restoration. Her husband and physician, who accompanied her at the date of admission, stated that no suicidal tendency had been manifested at home, and after reception her improvement at an early period seemed so marked, no one for a moment suspected such a propensity. In conversation with her at various times, just preceding the occurrence, she appeared as rational and cheerful as any patient in the Asylum; said she fully realized her great improvement; had abandoned all the delusions that had given her so much trouble; felt elated with the idea of returning home, and believed she could enjoy the society of her family and friends as well as she ever did. Only a day or two before the unfortunate deed, she visited, in company with the Matron, some of her friends in Fulton, and spent the time most pleasantly, her deportment in every particular most lady-like and becoming. She also attended our religious exercises and amusements, and exhibited an enjoyment and cheerfulness which precluded the remotest suspicion of suicidal tendency.

The morning of the mournful occurrence, when the assistant physician was in the ward, she conversed as rationally and pleasantly as before, and was much amused at some of the ladies in the hall, who were in a gleeful and playful mood. In twenty minutes after leaving this hall, and while in the adjoining one, the attendant, almost overcome with excitement, called him to witness the most unexpected calamity that has ever happened in this Asylum. The unfortunate lady, when not observed, went into the room of a recovered patient, took a pair of old, rusty scissors, with both points broken off, (the only scissors in the ward to which she had access) and passed into the water closet, which, of course, attracted no attention. After remaining about ten minutes, the patient from whose room she had taken the scissors also went into the water closet, and, horrified at the appalling sight, had the great presence of mind to stand at the door and call the attendant. The piteous looking lady stated that, finding it impossible to stab herself with the scissors (both points being broken off), she caught the flesh of the abdomen between the fingers of one hand and continued cutting with the other till she penetrated the cavity. She then cut in a line downwards five or six inches, drew out the small intestines and severed piece after piece, till the whole nearly filled an ordinary wash basin. I was notified as soon as possible, and during my long association with the insane never have I been so greatly shocked, nor has any accident ever happened for which I was so

unprepared. My first question was, why have you committed such a deed? Her reply was, she did not know; but after a few moments reflection, said the thought came into her mind that she had neither friends nor money and it would be better to put an end to her existence. Very soon this delusion left her, and all my sympathies, already deeply moved, were, if possible, intensified, while she despairingly expressed her deep regret at her own act, and the probable effect upon her aged husband and family. After this, her greatest concern was to know whether she would be responsible for her deed. Everything in our power was done to palliate her sufferings. She lived between eleven and twelve hours, continuing rational till a short time before she expired.

I have given this detailed and candid statement of these cases, not only to indicate their remarkable character, but to demonstrate they properly fall under that class of casualties that may occasionally happen in every institution, that neither the most untiring vigilance nor the acutest foresight can prevent.

IMPROVEMENTS.

This melancholy subject I now leave, and refer to one more pleasant and gratifying—the improvements made during the last two years. Our almost unparalleled immunity from acute diseases of every kind during the present year, notwithstanding the protracted drouth and intense heat of the past summer, I regard as one of the most striking evidences of the great value of the recent improvements.

Your honorable body, doubtless, well remembers the condition of our building and its surroundings in the winter of 1872 and 1873. Soon after my arrival in January of that winter, the Legislative Committee requested me to indicate, as soon as practicable, the most urgent wants of the Institution. The most prominent to which I directed attention were the insufficiency of heating apparatus, great defect in sewerage and ventilation, condition of water closets, necessity for a large amount of plastering and new floors in many parts of the building, refurnishing it throughout, erecting a new structure in place of one dilapidated and dangerous for outside employes, coal and straw houses, enlarging reservoir, increasing capacity of gas works, and two infirmaries.

The Committee, after a minute examination, were thoroughly convinced of their great necessity, and through their influence an appropriation was made for all, except the infirmaries. This appropriation has been most judiciously expended for the purposes mentioned, but for the proper appreciation of the resulting advantages it will be necessary to allude to the condition of things prior to the expenditure.

The visitor entering the building at that time was at once impressed with the impurity and offensiveness of the air in many of the wards. This originated from the defective sewerage, condition of the basement and water closets, and want of proper ventilation. The main sewer for the entire building, with which all the branch sewers from the water closets, kitchen and laundry communicated, did not exceed twenty or twenty-two inches in diameter, and the consequence was frequent obstructions and backing up of offensive matter, at times causing the water closets to overflow and thus contaminate the air. The water closets throughout the building were also so constructed that there was often a current of foul air into the rooms from the main soil pipe, with which all the hoppers were united, and this could not be avoided, as there was no downward ventilation through this main pipe, and no trap intervening between it and the rooms. The basement under the entire building was an additional constant source of the most impure and unhealthy emanations. The greater portion of that under the north wing was covered with water, mud, and other deposits, that had been stagnant for years, and under the entire south wing and center building, a little below the surface, there was a filthy mire from one to two feet in depth. The pavements around the building were likewise in such a condition in many places, that, during a rain, instead of draining the water from the walls, conducted through the foundation into the basement. All previous efforts to effect through drainage had failed. With the most offensive exhalations continually arising from such a basement, and no means of escape, except through the flues, terminating in the wards occupied by patients, it can well be imagined what kind of air they breathed two years ago, when an appropriation was made. To remedy evils so alarming and of such magnitude has been pre-eminently our object. A large main sewer, three and a half feet ($3\frac{1}{2}$ feet) in diameter, has been built, extending from the extreme north wing over fourteen hundred (1,400) feet, and the greater part of the distance from twelve to seventeen feet below the surface of the ground, and with sufficient fall to insure rapid and thorough drainage. It was constructed of the best quality of hard brick, laid in hydraulic mortar, and the bottom well grouted, and the outside plastered with the same material, and a number of man-holes made, large enough to allow a man to pass, if obstruction should ever occur. It is not probable there is a better sewer of the kind in the State. The laterals from all the water closets, kitchen and laundry have been reconstructed, new cess-pools dug and walled, and all made to communicate with it. There are, likewise, traps between all the water closets, kitchen and laundry and the main sewer, to check all back currents of impure air. The water closets in every

ward have been re-modeled and traps introduced between each hopper and the main soil pipe, so that with a liberal supply of water, it is now impossible for offensive air to pass into the rooms and halls. With these alterations a ventilating flue has been run from each water closet to a chamber in the attic, heated by a coil, thus causing a constant change of air in the rooms.

The successful drainage of the entire basement was a most extensive and unpleasant undertaking, but no improvement was more imperatively demanded, or more essential to the healthfulness and comfort of our household. After removing the stagnant water, it was more important to take out the filthy mire, from one to two feet in depth over almost the entire basement, in many places emitting such noisome odors as rendered the work well nigh unendurable. It was, however, prosecuted till thoroughly completed, and then with a theodolite the grade was accurately established, and four inch sewer pipe laid through the centre of the long chambers, corresponding to the halls above, terminating in a well which communicates with the large sewer already described. The basement rooms on both sides were also properly graded, and three inch pipe laid through the centre of each to the larger one, running through the long chambers, all having sufficient fall for successful drainage into the well, and from this to the main sewer. Between these a trap was introduced to prevent the possibility of a return of foul air. After removing all the impurity and reaching the solid earth, determining the grade and laying the pipe, gravel and sand were deposited over all to very nearly the same depth of the offensive matter removed. All the long chambers and some of the larger rooms under both wings and the centre building were also paved, and the pavements well grouted and plastered with hydraulic mortar.

Thus has a work been completed, the value of which transcends our power to estimate. Instead of stagnant water, filthy mire, and the most offensive emanations, the basement under the entire building is thoroughly drained and dry, and the air as pure and free from disagreeable odor as any ordinary dwelling.

It is proper I should state that the great success of this undertaking is chiefly due to Col. Little, the accomplished engineer and gentleman who had it in charge. An improvement like this required the large experience, excellent judgment and professional knowledge of such a gentleman. He also had the contract for building the large sewer and all the laterals communicating with it, laying stone gutters around the pavements, with a large amount of grading in the rear of the building, and increasing the height of the reservoir, and I believe

he discharged all the obligations of his contract in a manner highly satisfactory to your honorable body and creditable to himself.

Prominent among the remaining improvements is the large increase in our heating apparatus. In accordance with your direction, two large tubular boilers were purchased to take the place of two "wrought iron sectional safety boilers" that had proven unsatisfactory, and from all the indications it was thought would not last through another winter. In addition to the new boilers, a large number of radiating coils have been added in every part of the building, and many of those in the hot-air chambers in the basement repaired and re-modeled. Very nearly the whole of this work was done during the summer and fall of 1873, and the greater portion of it by Mr. McGuinn, our excellent and most reliable engineer and mechanic.

Last winter we had a favorable opportunity for testing our heating apparatus, and found it adequate for rendering every part of this immense building pleasant and comfortable during the most intensely cold weather.

There are other improvements that have also contributed very much to the welfare of our household. A large amount of re-plastering has been done and new floors laid in the water closets, bath rooms, and a number of dormitories and halls throughout the building, and the greater portion of the Institution re-furnished. Re-furnishing the Asylum was one of its most urgent wants, and has not only conduced in a high degree to the real comfort of our patients, but exerted a happy moral influence by imparting home-like features and cheerfulness to our wards, thus increasing their enjoyment and inspiring confidence in our efforts for their restoration.

The old laundry has been removed and a substantial building erected in its place—three stories high and covered with tin. It contains thirteen rooms, and has enabled us to furnish apartments for our outside employes, a number of whom had been occupying the basement rooms of one of the extreme wings. The new coal and straw houses, and the enlargement of our gas works, in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, I believe, constitute all the leading improvements made with the appropriation two years ago.

I have thus alluded to them in detail, that all may more fully appreciate their necessity and advantages. And, in concluding this subject, I can, in view of all the facts, state with the strongest confidence, if the present General Assembly had seen this Institution and its surroundings in January, 1873, and could compare its condition then and now, they would, with some assurance, affirm, never had an appropriation been more imperatively demanded and justly granted, and

never had the signally beneficial results of an expenditure been more strikingly seen and illustrated.

WANTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

While we could suggest many improvements that would promote in a high degree the best interests of the Institution, on account of the present great financial crisis, I will allude only to a few of the most important, that cannot be postponed without greatly impairing its usefulness.

I regret the necessity for calling attention again to the unimproved state of our grounds. We need an appropriation at once for the proper embellishment of those in the front and rear of the building. The appropriations heretofore have been too small to make much impression upon them. The want of highly ornamented grounds I regard among the most striking deficiencies of the Institution. Their great value as a means of moral treatment in producing pleasant impressions upon those approaching and entering the Asylum is conceded by all. Such impressions inspire confidence, and fix in the mind the idea that such an outlay cannot be designed for punishment, but their contentment, enjoyment and improvement. I have no doubt, with a large number of recent cases, the increased per cent. of recoveries that would result from the happy influence of grounds rendered beautiful and attractive by tasteful embellishment, would, in a few years, relieve the State of an aggregate expense that would fully equal the cost of their improvement, leaving entirely out of the question the higher motives that should impel to action.

A new ice house will be a necessity the coming year that cannot be avoided. The one now in use was built fifteen or twenty years ago, and being a framed structure, is in a very dilapidated condition, so much so it will be difficult to preserve a sufficient quantity of ice this winter to meet the demands of our household. As durability should characterize all our improvements, judicious economy would certainly dictate that a new ice house should be built of brick or stone.

We thought two years ago the enlargement of the reservoir would place us beyond all hazard as to the supply of water, but the unparalleled drouth of the past season proved we were mistaken. During the spring months we filled the reservoir and pond attached, and our supply would have been ample for even an extraordinary season, but the drouth, commencing early in the summer, continued five (5) months, during which we were unable to pump from the creek, and six weeks before its termination the reservoir and pond were ex-

hausted, and we were compelled to haul water from a point a mile distant for all purposes, except drinking.

I have one more suggestion to make to your honorable body, which, if carried out, I believe will insure in the future a supply of water that no possible contingency could exhaust. It is this: To make a pond on the line of the pipe leading from the creek to the reservoir, covering not less than one acre of ground and ten to fifteen feet in depth. It should be upon land as level as practicable, and would be more durable if formed below the surface by excavating the earth and rip-rapping the sides with flat rock. There is a beautiful site for such a pond only a few hundred yards from the reservoir. By attaching a branch to the main pipe running from the creek, and introducing a valve between the pond and reservoir, we could readily fill it with our present machinery during the months when the fall of rain is greatest. To complete this plan it would be necessary to have a small engine house, boiler and pump adjoining the new pond; and then, if at any time the creek should fail and the reservoir be exhausted, this unfailing source would give immediate relief, and during the winter would furnish an abundant supply of the best quality of ice, and at much less expense than at present.

If there be any one item more essential than another in connection with a hospital for the insane, it is an inexhaustible supply of water, and I trust the Legislature will not hesitate to make any reasonable appropriation to secure this most important object.

Among the more pressing wants duty requires, I should again refer to infirmaries—one for each sex. No Asylum is complete without them, because an essentiality in the most successful treatment. Those at all conversant with the insane know the urgency for removing the seriously ill from crowded wards to large, retired, and well ventilated apartments, not only to promote in a high degree their recovery, but obviate the deleterious influence their presence would exert upon others, especially in cases of death. Since this Institution has been filled to its utmost capacity the necessity for these buildings has been more seriously felt, and often a source of the deepest solicitude. Although we have been so fortunate to have escaped epidemics and contagious diseases of a fatal character, it is impossible to determine how long we may continue so signally favored. The very thought of their invading our wards is a fearful one. If smallpox, for example, should be the disease, its ravages would certainly be frightful, and the fatality, likely, appalling. How many precious lives might thus be lost for the want of proper means to arrest in the incipency the progress of the destroyer? The helpless insane committed to our charge

look alone to this great Commonwealth for protection against consequences so alarming. Shall they look in vain?

Before concluding the subject of wants, it is proper I should call your attention to the condition of the copper guttering around the building. In many places it is leaking to such an extent that the walls and cornice are being injured. It needs a thorough repairing, which will likely require an outlay of several hundred dollars. A large portion of the exterior of the building should be re-painted. Much of the wood work is decaying, and unless soon protected a greater expenditure will be unavoidable.

INSANE CONVICTS.

I desire to call your attention to a section in the law governing the admission of patients, which requires the Governor of the State to send insane convicts from the Penitentiary to this Institution. This I regard a most unjust provision, and one that has seriously affected the usefulness of this charity in the past, and if continued, will, doubtless, in the future. No subject has been more thoroughly discussed at the annual meetings of the Superintendents of American Hospitals for the Insane, and uniformly with entire unanimity of sentiment. During the one which convened at Baltimore in 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were passed without a dissenting voice:

WHEREAS, The President of the Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania has requested that this Association should express its opinions in regard to the proper disposition of insane convicts, therefore,

Resolved, 1. That neither the cells of penitentiaries and jails, nor the wards of ordinary hospitals for the insane, are the proper places for the custody and treatment of this class of the insane.

Resolved 2. That when the number of this class in any State (or in any two or more adjoining States which will unite in the project,) is sufficient to justify such a course, these cases should be placed in a hospital specially provided for the insane; and that until this can be done they should be treated in a hospital connected with some prison, and not in the wards or in separate buildings upon any part of the grounds of an ordinary hospital for the insane.

It appears to me that the very mention of this subject ought to be sufficient to impress deeply upon the mind of every member of the Legislature the great injustice of a law that would require the ordinary insane to associate with convicts from the State Prison. The very thought of such association is most revolting to the finest sensibilities and best feelings of human nature. It pervades every family and every community, and also exists with the insane; indeed, with them the pride of character is sometimes even exalted. Would it then

be just to force upon them, while rendered helpless by the most dire calamity, associations so abhorrent and so well calculated to retard the improvement of many, and, in some instances, permanently fix the disease and blight all hope of restoration.

Insane convicts deserve our sympathy, and should receive the best treatment enlightened philanthropy can devise for them; but as insanity absolves from no crimes, duty and humanity demand while making provision for their recovery we should at the same time guard and protect the best interests of the innocent insane. As indicated in the resolutions of the Association, the best provision that can now be made would be a suitable building in connection with the Penitentiary.

I cannot believe the Legislature will hesitate to repeal the objectionable section and pass an act prohibiting the sending of insane convicts to the State Lunatic Asylums.

There is one other subject to which I desire most respectfully to direct your attention—the propriety of re-enacting the law imposing a small tax upon all the taxable property of the State for the future and permanent support of this Institution. Such a law was passed, I believe, during the session of 1856–57, and had just reached the point of successful operation as the war commenced. This caused an entire change in many “acts” controlling the finances of the State, and this among others. That law I regarded one of the most important ever passed in connection with this Asylum. Its advantages are so numerous and so great it would be difficult to overestimate them. The experience of the past two years has conclusively shown that the present means of supporting the Institution by charging the counties so much for the board and clothing of patients should be changed at the earliest practicable period. Many of the counties failing to make advanced payments as required, have allowed their accounts to accumulate from year to year till their present aggregate indebtedness approximates forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000.00). The Treasurer, therefore, has been forced in numerous instances to take county warrants, which, as you are aware, cannot be cashed without often submitting to a large discount, and if compelled to bring suit, between one and two years elapse before the money can be realized. Under a recent decision of the Supreme Court, we are now barred from even the privilege of coercing the payment of any debts against the counties. It will readily be seen we have been subjected to great inconveniences, often driven to the necessity of purchasing our supplies upon credit, paying an advance per cent. above cash prices, and interest upon our accounts, and thus largely increasing the annual expenses. The Asylum tax would remove all these difficulties by furnishing a

permanent fund from year to year that could not be diverted for any other purpose, that would admit all patients without charge, free the Institution of all pecuniary embarrassment and largely curtail the annual expenditure. Without including St. Louis county, which has her own Asylum to support, it is probable 1-35 of one per cent. would be ample for all ordinary expenses, and so small that few persons, unless informed, would realize they were paying an Asylum tax.

The moral effect of such a law, in leveling all distinctions, would be exceedingly pleasant, and contribute in no small degree to the recovery of many. The insane, in many respects, are like children, and often taunt each other with the reflection, I am a "pay patient," and you are nothing but a "pauper," or "county patient." The sudden transition from affluence or competency to the most distressing and corroding poverty has not unfrequently been one of the exciting causes of insanity, and hence it has often occurred that those who once enjoyed all the comforts and even luxuries of life, have been sent here as county patients. Is it not unfortunate enough to be insane, without being subjected to sneering criticisms on account of unavoidable poverty? The highly prejudicial influence of such remarks upon sensitive minds can easily be imagined.

Another great advantage, sufficient of itself to more than justify the law is, that it would insure sending to the Asylum an overwhelming majority of all cases that may occur in the incipency and most curable stage of the disease. The great value of early treatment has been already shown, and also the great danger of delay in rendering so many hopeless, and an expense to the State during life, and often their families in addition. Statistics have clearly proven that curable cases, or those treated within the first three months, usually recover at an expense not exceeding eighty or ninety dollars each, whereas the average cost of every incurable is from eighteen hundred to two thousand dollars, leaving entirely out of consideration the sorrow stricken families who are thus so frequently and so sadly deprived of their sources of support. In coming years, how enormous the expense our State would avoid by adopting at once some means to secure early treatment; and I ask what plan better than the Asylum tax? This would allow all patients to be admitted free of charge, and what stronger inducement for all the counties to send their insane poor as soon as the disease appears, if governed by no higher considerations than those of an economical character?

I know there will be a general indisposition to entertain even the thought of additional taxation during the fearful financial pressure. This, however, is a State Institution, in whose success and wide spread usefulness the constituents of every member in the Legislature, doubt-

less, feel a deep solicitude, and it must be supported. Allow me to ask what difference will it make with the people whether this is done by a small Asylum tax or by a direct appropriation from the State Treasury, or by a tax imposed by the counties themselves? If done by either one of the three methods, the people of course will be released from the other two, and the simple question arises, which one will accomplish the greatest good. With this view of the subject, and there can be no other, re-enacting the "Asylum tax" would not be equivalent to imposing an additional tax, but simply changing the manner of support; and certainly the reasons given will convince every reflecting mind that this method is fraught with consequences for good that far transcend either of the other two.

When in successful operation before, I made it a point to inquire of the sheriffs and collectors who accompanied patients from different counties, the opinion of the people in regard to this tax, and as far as I now remember, they uniformly reported that it met with universal favor. Can there now be a citizen in Missouri who has no sympathies to be awakened in behalf of the most to be compassionated of our race, and would for a moment object to paying the small pittance such a tax would impose?

I leave the subject with the pleasing hope that the General Assembly of Missouri, under the influence of an enlightened humanity, will re-enact this law, and thus inaugurate a better, brighter and more joyful future for the insane.

In our moral and medical treatment and general management we have endeavored to keep pace with the progress of our specialty, and illustrate our efforts in the daily practical working of the Institution. The length of this report requires I should defer till another time allusion in detail to many interesting items of moral treatment and general management.

The products of our farm and garden, in consequence of the unparalleled drouth of the past summer, have unavoidably fallen far short of our expectations. In the fall of 1873 several hundred loads of manure were hauled upon the garden, and thoroughly worked into the soil, and early in the spring it was in a better condition for an abundant yield than at any time since the opening of the Asylum. Our faithful and industrious gardener planted a great variety of seed, and for a time the indications for the largest quantity of vegetables ever produced in the garden were most encouraging. The early vegetables were abundant, furnishing an ample supply for our entire household, and but for the drouth, the late crop of potatoes, cab-

bage and other varieties would have been sufficient for winter consumption.

The garden and farm gave constant employment to a large number of our patients, and a source of great improvement physically and mentally. Labor is now universally conceded to be one of the most essential items in successful treatment, and especially with those accustomed to an active life. Indeed, employment of some kind is of the first importance with all. In pleasant weather during the spring, summer and fall months we often almost depopulate our entire building, the feeble riding, others walking, and a large number engaged in some kind of labor. It is always a source of the highest gratification to witness the largest possible number of our patients enjoying liberal out-door exercise, and no means of moral treatment I value so highly.

Our worthy and excellent steward has given me the following list of the products of the garden and a small portion of our farm in cultivation in the two years :

GARDEN AND FARM PRODUCTS.

Pork, pounds.....	31,000
Cabbage, heads.....	15,000
Tomatoes, bushels.....	200
Beets, bushels.....	75
Cucumbers, barrels.....	15
Onions, bushels.....	50
Potatoes, bushels.....	450
Grapes, pounds.....	1,750
Strawberries, quarts.....	800
Beans, bushels.....	60
Radishes, bushels.....	75
Lettuce, bushels.....	70
Peas, bushels.....	25
Rhubarb, bushels.....	40
Asparagus, bushels.....	25
Oyster plant, bushels.....	15
Oats, bushels.....	250
Milk, quarts.....	42,000
Spinach, bushels.....	60

A large number of our female patients are regularly engaged in the sewing room. Occupation with them, as with the males, as a means of treatment, cannot well be overestimated, and with many of far more value than all other instrumentalities combined.

Our competent, attentive and energetic matron has furnished me with the following list of articles made by them, besides a great amount of repairing done for the whole household. The large quantity of rag-carpeting and the comforts have been made through the direct instrumentality of the matron :

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN ASYLUM.

Dresses.....	1,258
Flannel gowns.....	385
Cotton gowns.....	61
Aprons.....	168
Sacks.....	24
Bonnets.....	61
Shirts.....	1,085
Drawers.....	927
Bedtics.....	622
Duck bedtics.....	5
Towels.....	807
Bolster-slips.....	89
Sheets.....	1,011
Pillow-tics..	100
Duck-waists.....	17
Skirts.....	112
Suspenders.....	48
Comforts.....	91
Rag carpet, yards.....	320
Duck-suits.....	18

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

We are greatly indebted to the clergymen of Fulton for religious exercises in our Chapel. During the two years these services, with few exceptions, have been regularly enjoyed every Sunday afternoon.

It is scarcely necessary to say the happy influence of these exercises in every institution for the insane is no longer a debatable question. Every year's experience induces me to believe that many insane minds are not only much comforted, but decidedly improved by the proper exhibition of religious truth, and all, usually present, in some respects more or less benefitted; and I may add, its effect upon all the officers and employes, in giving them an elevated appreciation of their duties and responsibilities, could not be otherwise than highly beneficial.

The ministers of four denominations in Fulton have kindly favored us during the greater part of the time, each one occupying one Sunday afternoon in every month. As we have all denominations represented in our household, I regard this arrangement much more profitable and satisfactory than a Chaplain from any one denomination. It is due that I should express my high appreciation of the course of the ministers, the deep interest they have uniformly shown for our patients, and a desire so to conduct the Chapel exercises as would impart the greatest amount of spiritual enjoyment and best promote their improvement.

To the Callaway County Bible Society our thanks are due for five

or six dozen copies of the Bible and Testament. When received there were very few in the Institution for general distribution—truly a sad deficiency. This act of liberality and kindness has been a source of profit to many, and will long be remembered.

To John S. Pierson, Esq., New York, we are under great obligations for a large number of books, pictures and stereoscopic views, all most judiciously selected, and in every particular well adapted to the wants of the Asylum. Although personally a stranger to this gentleman, we are not to his benevolent acts. Very many American hospitals for the insane and other charitable institutions, have been the recipients of his noble and generous deeds.

My thanks are due to Mrs. Martha Watkins, of Fulton, for presenting a box of books to the Institution.

We are indebted to the Fulton band for music on different occasions, and other citizens of Fulton, who have favored us with concerts for the entertainment of the patients.

Our household has been signally favored by the regular visitation of a large number of papers from St. Louis and numerous counties throughout the State. To their editors and proprietors we would express our most grateful acknowledgements, and most respectfully solicit a continuation of their kind remembrance, as it accords with the experience of this and every hospital for the insane, that no species of reading seems to impart such real enjoyment and proved of so much value to the majority of patients.

The following is the list of our most welcome visitors:

People's Tribune.
St. Louis Daily Republican.
St. Louis Daily Democrat.
St. Louis Daily Evening Dispatch.
St. Louis Daily Globe.
St. Louis Daily Times.
Daily Anzeiger des Westens.
Daily Westliche Post.
Mississippi Blatter.
St. Louis Presbyterian.
Christian Advocate.
Central Baptist.
Christian.
The Truth.
Western Watchman.
Louisiana Journal.
Osage County Leader.
Lexington Caucasian.
Lexington Advertiser.
Ralls County Record.

Canton Press.
Lathrop Monitor.
Howard County Advertiser.
Lexington Intelligencer.
St. Charles News.
Richmond Conservator.
Daily and Weekly State Journal.
St. Joseph Herald.
Paris Mercury.
Hannibal Courier.
Palmyra Spectator.
Weekly Temperance Journal, five copies.
Weekly Sentinel, five copies.
Saline County Progress.
Neosho Times.
Missouri Statesman.
Columbia Herald.
Mexico Messenger.
Mexico Intelligencer.
Mexico Leader.
Shelbina Democrat.
Pulaskian.
Stet.
Brownsville Banner.
Carroll County Journal.
Moberly Monitor.
Bethany Republican.
Kansas City Times.
Deutcher Volks Freund.
Fulton Telegraph.
Fulton Press.
Fulton Enterprise.
New York Christian Weekly.
The Household, Vermont.

To the resident officers, my associates in duty, I am under very great obligations. They are worthy of the highest commendation for the cheerfulness, faithfulness and ability shown in the discharge of every duty, and their harmonious co-operation and willingness to relieve me, whenever necessary, of many duties, laborious and full of anxiety.

To the engineer, carpenter, supervisors, seamstress, nightwatches, attendants and other employes, I take great pleasure in returning my thanks. Their duties are among the most important and responsible, and if well and conscientiously performed, contribute in no small degree to the accomplishment of the great ends we have in view. I rejoice it is in my power to state that few Institutions are as highly favored as this with good attendants and employes generally. If

there be any individual in whom the loveliest traits that adorn human nature should as far as possible concentrate, it certainly is the good attendant. It is only thus we will have daily and constantly illustrated throughout our building the "golden rule," "whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you do ye even so them."

To your honorable body allow me to express a grateful sense of my increased obligations for your great kindness, generous confidence, counsel and support in all my official labors, and my very high appreciation of the deep and abiding interest you have evinced in behalf of this great charity, as shown by your systematic, oft-repeated and minute inspection of all its departments, internal and external, at periods, determined by yourselves, thus enabling you to know its regular and daily working.

With such continued supervision, confidence and support, and with a heart, I trust, deeply thankful to our Heavenly Father for His guardian care and protection in the past, and imploring His guidance and blessing in all our efforts for good, we can enter upon another biennial period with renewed energy and a future all smiling with promise.

T. R. H. SMITH,
Superintendent and Physician.

The following will be the probable cost of improvements recommended in report:

Infirmaries.....	\$20,000 00
Improvement of grounds.....	3,000 00
Pond and machinery.....	6,000 00
Ice house.....	1,250 00
Repairing guttering.....	500 00
Repairing exterior of building.....	1,200 00

Total\$31,950 00

T. R. H. SMITH,
Superintendent and Physician.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM NO. 1, IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH JAMES S.
HENDERSON, TREASURER.

Date.	To CASH PAID.	Amount.
1873 and 1874....	For furniture.....	\$2,663 00
	For one fire proof safe.....	475 00
	For groceries and fruits.....	5,771 40
	For ice.....	326 46
	For lard.....	516 00
	For lights and oil.....	1,101 01
	For miscellaneous items.....	891 62
	For milk.....	1,449 87
	For corn meal.....	96 28
	For dry goods.....	8,556 22
	For house furnishing.....	6,690 10
	For farm, garden and live stock.....	1,827 51
	For freights, commission and insurance.....	1,287 20
	For flour.....	11,260 73
	For fish.....	275 35
	For molasses and syrups.....	1,719 05
	For medical supplies.....	4,179 01
	For ordinary repairs and improvements.....	9,459 91
	For paints and painting.....	1,631 81
	For pork.....	1,144 93
	For poultry.....	1,490 60
	For provender.....	2,746 09
	For rice.....	387 06
	For books, stationery and printing.....	550 61
	For salt.....	247 85
	For soap.....	3,780 00
	For straw.....	296 50
	For sugar.....	6,884 33
	For stone coal.....	25,413 10
	For wood.....	367 75
	For traveling expenses.....	1,304 59
	For traveling expenses for discharged patients and elope- ments.....	1,452 30
	For ministers for chapel services.....	200 00
	For amusements.....	296 59
	For payments refunded.....	110 22
	For bacon.....	5,342 86
	For butter and eggs.....	10,517 99
	For beef.....	22,228 17
	For clothing for patients.....	20,862 38
	For coffee.....	6,132 80
	For vegetables.....	1,857 29
	For wages of employes.....	45,289 17
	For improvement fund of 1873.....	46,600 00
	For tools and implements.....	371 58
	For discount on county warrants.....	1,244 94
	For mutton.....	1,203 78
	For tea.....	2,684 98
	For lumber.....	1,416 86

CURRENT ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

Date.	TO CASH PAID.	Amount.
1873 and 1874....	For discount on improvement fund of 1873.....	\$1,861 41
	For building commissioner.....	1,320 00
	For interest on Asylum warrants.....	3,828 63
	For basement and drainage.....	5,282 21
	For one pair carriage horses.....	385 00
	For amount of outstanding warrants November 28, 1872	12,216 70
	For balance.....	238 35
	Total.....	\$297,734 65
	CONTRA.	
Nov. 28, 1872....	By balance due last settlement.....	\$2,492 08
1873 and 1874....	By cash from counties.....	81,692 36
	By cash from pay patients.....	15,528 05
	By cash from the State of Missouri.....	45,000 00
	By cash from Steward for hides, barrels, etc.....	1,031 94
April 15.....	By cash for improvement fund of 1872.....	12,000 00
	By cash for improvement fund of 1873.....	46,600 00
1873 and 1874....	By amount of debts due the Asylum.....	51,805 51
	By amount due from State of Missouri Sept. 1, 1874.....	12,500 00
	By amount of debts due by the Institution.....	28,846 36
	By balance.....	238 35
		\$297,734 65
Nov. 30, 1874	By balance brought down.....	\$238 35

The item of coal includes the winters]of 1872 and 1873, and 1874 and 1875, and some other items are larger than usual in consequence of the accounts not having been presented at the date of last biennial statement.

JAMES S. HENDERSON, *Treasurer*,

To the Honorable Board of Managers State Lunatic Asylum No. 1.

Approved by the Board.

EDWIN OURD, *President*.

JNO. A. HOCKADAY, *Secretary*.

November 30, 1874.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR TO EXAMINE THE ACCOUNTS

OF THE

STATE AUDITOR AND TREASURER,

AND THE

VALIDITY OF THE BONDS OF STATE OFFICERS; ALSO, TO
REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF THE OFFICE
OF REGISTER OF LANDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY—REGULAR SESSION.

JEFFERSON CITY:
REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

SENATE—Laid on the table, and 1,500 copies ordered printed.

W. M. PROTTSMAN, Secretary of Senate.

January 19, 1875.

Mr. King offered the following resolution:

HOUSE—*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee appointed by the Governor to examine into the accounts of the Treasurer and Auditor, and to inquire into the validity of the bonds of the various State officers, etc., be received, and that 500 copies be printed, 300 for the use of the House and 200 for the use of the Senate.

Which was read and adopted.

Tuesday, January 19, 1875.

V. M. HOBBS, Chief Clerk.

R E P O R T.

To the Twenty-eighth General Assembly of the State of Missouri :

The Committee appointed by the Governor to examine the books, vouchers and papers in the Auditor's, Treasurer's and Register of Lands office, and also to report upon the validity of the official bonds given by the incoming State officers, most respectfully beg leave to make the following report :

Upon an examination of the books in the Auditor's office we find the following amounts charged to the Treasurer :

1873.		Amount.
January 1.....	To amount received from Hays.....	\$786,699 33
December 31	To amount received from Collectors, etc.....	3,568,138 28
1874.		
December 31	To amount received from Collectors, etc.....	3,307,419 56
	Total	\$7,657,257 17

We also find the following amounts credited on the Auditor's books to the State Treasurer :

1873.		Amount.
January.....	By uncurrent funds destroyed by the committee of the	
	Twenty-seventh General Assembly.....	\$16,882 40
December 31	By warrants drawn to date.....	3,509,163 44
1874.		
December 31	By warrants drawn to date.....	3,434,782 54
	Total	\$6,960,828 88

Upon an examination of the Treasurer's books we find him charged with the following amounts:

1873.		Amount.
January 1.....	To amount received from Hays.....	\$786,699 32
December 31	To amount received from all sources for 12 months.....	3,583,138 28
1874.		
December 31	To amount received from all sources for 12 months.....	3,307,419 56
	Total.....	<u>\$7,657,257 17</u>

We also find him credited with the following amounts:

1873.		Amount.
January.....	By uncurrent funds destroyed by the committee of the Twenty-seventh General Assembly.....	\$16,882 40
December 31	By Auditor's warrant paid.....	3,501,857 19
1874.		
December 31	By Auditor's warrants paid.....	3,446,500 26
	Total.....	<u>\$6,964,739 85</u>
	To balance.....	<u>\$692,517 32</u>

The only uncurrent funds we find in Treasurer's office are wolf scalps, amounting to \$5,880.00, which, under the law, will have to be destroyed by your committee, in connection with the Auditor's warrants, when this report shall have been approved by your honorable body.

We also find in the Treasurer's office a lot of Auditor's warrants that should have been destroyed by some previous committee, but which they failed to do. We would recommend that this committee be instructed to destroy all Auditor's warrants found in the Treasurer's office.

We find that there are \$2,624,354.63 in bonds held by the State Treasurer, and \$128,700.00 in bonds held by the State Auditor in trust for school and seminary purposes. In view of the fact that the security given by these officers is not sufficient to protect the interest of the people in these funds, we would suggest that such action be taken in reference to this matter by which the safety of these funds may be better secured and protected.

In the matter of auditing accounts against the State for costs of assessing and collecting the revenue, we find that the law fixing the

various fees for such work has been strictly and carefully complied with, and that the reductions on this branch of accounts alone have amounted to at least \$20,000.00. These overcharges seem to arise from a misapprehension of the law on the part of the various revenue officers, and these reductions have been invariably made by the Auditor, notwithstanding the fact that these accounts have been allowed in full by the county courts and certified under seal of same for payment.

We have also carefully examined into the system adopted by the Auditor for the cancellation of matured State bonds, and coupons on same, and find that under such system the State's interest is fully protected against loss, and that entirely satisfactory information can be had at any time as to the number, amount and series of bonds and coupons retired during the last two years.

The Auditor's accounts with the various collectors of the State revenue, exhibit the care and accuracy with which they have been kept, and also show that prompt and full settlements have been required from such collectors.

It was gratifying to your committee to observe the neat, systematic and accurate manner in which books and papers are now kept in the offices of the Treasurer and Auditor. Although your committee added up figures in the books containing the vouchers allowed, warrants drawn and warrants paid, not a single inaccuracy was discovered, nor the appearance of an erasure or alteration of a figure.

We find upon an examination of the books, that Wm. Bishop, late State Treasurer, claimed and credited himself with the sum of \$2,150, which amount he claimed as compensation for services rendered in the purchasing of bonds for the school and seminary fund. This amount was not reported against Wm. Bishop by the last examining committee, and as we know of no law authorizing such a credit, we would recommend that some action be taken by your honorable body in the matter as will provide for the collection of this amount from Wm. Bishop, or that such an act may be passed as will authorize a proper credit to him on the Treasurer's books.

SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund consists of the following securities, held by the Treasurer:

United States 5-20 registered bonds.....	\$1,619,500 00
United States 5-20 coupon bonds.....	52,100 00
Missouri sixes, coupon bonds, (held by Auditor).....	20,000 00
Certificate of State indebtedness.....	900,000 00
Currency, as per balance sheet.....	32,754 63
Total.....	<u>\$2,624,354 63</u>

SEMINARY FUND.

The seminary fund consists of the following securities held by the Auditor:

United States registered bonds, six per cent.....	\$100,000 00
United States coupon bonds, six per cent.....	8,700 00
Total seminary fund	<u>\$108,700 00</u>

INSURANCE COMPANIES' SECURITIES.

The Treasurer holds as security for Insurance Companies, the following bonds:

20—\$1000 bonds Missouri consols, for Mississippi Valley Fire Insurance Company, Memphis, Tennessee.

20—\$1000 Missouri Lunatic Asylum bonds, for Fire Insurance Company, Mobile, Alabama.

\$10,000 in U. S. bonds of Central Pacific Railroad, for Virginia Fire and Marine Company, Richmond, Virginia.

\$12,000 United States 10-40 registered bonds, for Merchants' and Mechanics' Insurance Company, Richmond, Virginia.

\$10,000 United States registered bonds for Old Dominion Insurance Company, Richmond Virginia.

Although the law requires the committee to examine the office of Register of Lands, it does not prescribe the exact duties. However, we did examine the records, papers, etc., in the office, and found that during the time General Salomon held the office the duties of the office have been performed in accordance with law, and the records are kept in a neat and convenient manner.

Since the acquisition of the archives, plats and records of the late Surveyor General of the State of Illinois and Missouri, it has materially added to the importance of the office. Counties and individuals are now enabled to procure plats and such other information as they may desire in regard to lands with very little expense.

Congress, by an act approved June 2, 1874, authorized justices of the county courts to select for fractional townships school lands, in lieu of the sixteenth section, when such township had not received its proportional part. A law should now be passed requiring the justices of such counties, when they make such selections, to file a copy of such selection in the Register of Lands office, to the end that this office may be officially advised that the particular land for which he may be called upon to make a deed has actually been selected.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, there were donated to this State for the use of a college for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanical arts 330,000 acres of land. This grant of land was accepted by the State of Missouri by an act of the General Assem-

bly, approved February 24, 1870, establishing an agricultural college and school of mines. By the 17th section of said act, the Curators of the State University were empowered to select commissioners under whose charge these lands, known as Agricultural College lands, were placed. This is a departure from the system adopted by the State in the establishment of the office of Register of Lands, and your committee submits that it would be better to have the records, maps, plats and all books and papers pertaining to that land transmitted to this office, and the Register of Lands be vested with all the powers now conferred by law upon the land commissioners in relation to the lands, and that the office of land commissioner be abolished. The whole duties could be performed by the Register of Lands, without any additional cost to the State. The record of these lands would be more secure, the disposition of the lands would be under the supervision of the Legislature, and be more in harmony with our land system of preserving the evidence of title, and be more convenient to all interested therein, and at the same time save the great cost incurred under the present law.

We find carried in the Treasury a charge of one thousand dollars against ex-Treasurer Hays. It appears that during the absence of the Treasurer a mistake was made by his Chief Clerk in receipting for taxes paid in. The mistake was detected in a few minutes after its occurrence, and the Treasurer set to work immediately to correct it; but before he had set on foot the necessary legal steps, the clerk (on whom the Treasurer relied for proof) died. The death occurred within two or three weeks after the mistake, and so the Treasurer was left without a principal witness. Your committee believe that Treasurer Hays' administration has passed into history as one of probity; and upon strict inquiry, we further find that the clerk through whom the mistake occurred was of irreproachable character—dying poor but respected. So your committee can not doubt that the mistake occurred as claimed; and while no allowance can be made for mistakes, yet on account of the sudden death of the (Chief Clerk) witness, we recommend that the Treasurer be allowed a credit for this amount.

Your committee in pursuance of law, have examined the bonds of the various State officers required by law to be given and filed in the office of Secretary of State, and find that they are in form and amount as required by statute, and so far as your committee could judge, are signed by solvent and sufficient sureties.

In conclusion, we would say that we find all the vouchers properly filed, and entered in the books of the Auditor's office, and all the warrants paid by the Treasurer properly entered in the books of his office, and correct accounts kept of the receipts and disbursements in

both offices; and the books of both offices correspond in every particular.

The present Treasurer, Mr. Mercer, gave his receipt to Mr. Salmon, the retiring Treasurer, for the following funds:

(76) Seventy-six Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad State Bonds, with coupons, of January 1, 1875, attached.

\$5,880—Wolf scalp certificates, five thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Railroad tax receipts in the Executors' and Administrator's fund, amounting to two hundred and seventy-one dollars and seventy-six cents.

(42) Forty-two Missouri State bonds, with vouchers, for cost of purchase and express charges, (the same being described as "Investment of Executors' and Administrator's Fund and Redemption of Lands Fund,") forty thousand four hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-four cents, each bond having attached coupons after July 1, 1871; and current funds, five hundred and sixty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-two cents, making an aggregate of six hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-two cents (\$692,517.32.)

J. E. BELCH,	} Committee.
WALTER KING,	
TRUMAN A. POST,	

THE BONDED DEBT OF MISSOURI.

R E P O R T

OF THE

FUND COMMISSIONERS,

SHOWING THE

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE BONDED DEBT

AND OF THE

STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS, \

JANUARY 1, 1875.

JEFFERSON CITY:

REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1875.

SENATE--*Resolved*, That 1,500 copies of the Report of the Fund Commissioners be printed for the use of the Senate.

January 29, 1875.

W. M. PROTTSMAN, Secretary Senate.

HOUSE--*Resolved*, That 3,700 copies of the Report of the Fund Commissioners be printed for the use of the House; 700 to be printed in the German language.

Which was read and adopted.

January 29, 1875.

V. M. HOBBS, Chief Clerk.

REPORT

STATE OF MISSOURI
CITY OF JEFFERSON, January 1, 1875. }

To His Excellency, SILAS WOODSON, Governor :

SIR: In compliance with section two, chapter fourteen of the General Statutes, we have the honor of submitting the following report showing the condition of the bonded debt of the State, and the condition of the State Interest Fund and State Sinking Fund.

The State has a first mortgage lien on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad and its franchises for the entire amount of bonds issued to that corporation, and as the Company promptly pays the interest and has made provision for the maturing bonds, we have not included them in the following statement showing the present condition of the bonded debt of the State.

State Debt.

SERIES OF BONDS.	Rate per cent.	Outstanding January 1, 1874.	Retired in 1874.	Outstanding January 1, 1875.
Pacific Railroad.....	6	\$4,398,000	\$663,000	\$3,735,000
Saint Louis and Iron Mountain R. R.	6	2,379,000	39,000	2,340,000
S. W. Branch Pacific Railroad.....	6	1,455,000	.....	1,455,000
North Missouri Railroad.....	6	2,964,000	111,000	2,853,000
Platte County Railroad.....	6	504,000	.....	504,000
Cairo and Fulton Railroad.....	6	392,000	.....	392,000
Consolidation bonds.....	6	2,727,000	.....	2,727,000
State Debt proper.....	6	439,000	.....	439,000
North Western Lunatic Asylum.....	6	200,000	.....	200,000
University.....	6	201,000	.....	201,000
Pacific Railroad (guaranteed).....	7	1,589,000	.....	1,589,000
Funding bonds.....	6	.....	.....	400,000
Refunding bonds.....	6	.....	.....	104,000
Certificate of indebtedness to School Fund.....	6	900,000	.....	900,000
Total.....	.....	\$18,747,000	\$813,000	\$17,839,000

Statement of Bonds outstanding on the first day of January, 1875, with the dates at which they severally mature, to wit :

1875.....	\$1,428,000
1876.....	3,907,000
1877.....	701,000
1878.....	37,000
1882.....	17,000
1883.....	422,000
1886.....	1,924,000
1887.....	3,242,000
1888.....	3,251,000
1889.....	863,000
1890.....	242,000
1892.....	401,000
1894.....	504,000
Indefinite—School Fund certificate of indebtedness.....	900,000
Total.....	\$17,839,000

During the year 1874 there was paid out by the Fund Commissioners on account of matured bonds and interest the following amounts :

For interest.....	\$1,011,369 86
For matured bonds.....	813,000 00
Leaving balance January 1, 1875, State Interest Fund.....	303,882 69

There was in the Sinking Fund on the first day of January, 1874, \$75,000 in Missouri six per cent. bonds. These bonds were sold during the year at 97 cents, and proceeds applied to the payment of maturing obligations.

Under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the issuing of funding bonds for the purpose of paying the State indebtedness maturing during the years 1874 and 1875," approved March 30, 1874, it became necessary to issue four hundred bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each. These were sold during the months of July, August, September and October, and realized an average of 92½ per cent. and proceeds used as above.

It appears to have been the custom heretofore to apply these funds directly, without the intermediation of the State Treasury; that

is, where bonds have been sold on account of the Sinking Fund, the proceeds have been deposited with the State's fiscal agent to be used for the payment of maturing bonds—not having been first receipted for by the Treasurer. We have, however, invariably caused these transactions to appear fully upon the books of the Treasury Department, the Treasurer giving his receipt for the proceeds of such sales, and the same being passed to the credit of the State Sinking Fund. It is highly important that each transaction should appear fully upon the books of the Department, as a lack of such method must inevitably result in confusion.

We would again call attention to a matter which should engage the early attention of the General Assembly, which was also presented in our last annual report: the compensation to be allowed the fiscal agent of the State for the payment of interest and redemption of maturing bonds. The National Bank of Commerce of the city of New York having performed this important service for the State for more than twenty years past, and the rate of compensation allowed up to the year 1872, having been the usual commission paid by other States for the same service—one-fourth of one per cent.—as specifically allowed by law, (General Statutes of Missouri, title vi, chap. 14, sec. 7,) the following concurrent resolution of date of February 2, 1872, was adopted by the General Assembly:

Concurrent resolution requesting the Fund Commissioners to correspond with banks in the city of New York in regard to commission for acting as State fiscal agent.

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Fund Commissioners are hereby requested and instructed to correspond with the National Bank of Commerce, the National Bank of the State of New York, the National Bank of America, the Phoenix National Bank, the Fourth National Bank, and the Central National Bank of the City of New York, in regard to commission for acting as State fiscal agent, and to report the result of such correspondence to the General Assembly at the earliest practicable moment.

During the same session of the General Assembly an act was passed (approved March 10, 1872,) amending the section of the General Statutes above referred to, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. The Fund Commissioners shall require the bank elected as hereinbefore provided, to certify to the State Auditor and the said Fund Commissioners, respectively, the amounts received by said bank for payment of the interest aforesaid; whereupon the Auditor shall credit the Fund Commissioners and charge said bank therewith. The said bank shall open an account with the Fund Commissioners crediting them with the amount received and charging them with the coupons paid by it for the State, and its commission, which said commission shall not exceed one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount thus paid by it.

Subsequently to the passage of this act, the then State Treasurer received from the National Bank of Commerce the following communication :

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, }
NEW YORK, June 26, 1872.

HON. SAMUEL HAYS, *State Treasurer of Missouri* :

DEAR SIR: Your letter of 10th instant has been received, advising "that the Legislature at its last session fixed your (our) commission at one-tenth of one per cent. for payment of the State interest." The late period at which we are apprised of this act of the Legislature is accounted for by your stating that you supposed the bill had failed, but find since the publication of the laws, that you were mistaken.

We respectfully decline the payment of coupons for the compensation named, as thus fixed without consultation with us—our usual charge of one-fourth of one per cent., and which has heretofore been paid to us for a series of years by your State, being a very moderate compensation for the services performed.

The agency of your State has been with us for a long period, and has received at our hands most faithful attention.

Many services have been performed without compensation, and the credit of the State has certainly benefitted largely from the connection. Any change of the agency would assuredly prove more disadvantageous to the State than to ourselves.

We will make the payment of the July interest upon the State debt, trusting to the justice of the Legislature, at its next session, to correct its probably hasty, and certainly not well-considered, action in the matter.

I remain, yours very respectfully,

(Signed)

H. F. VAIL, *Cashier*.

In addition to this communication, the State Auditor received from said bank in March, 1873, a statement accompanying the canceled bonds and coupons paid during the year 1872, claiming as the bank's compensation therefor a commission of one-fourth of one per cent. Under date of the 6th of March, the Auditor replied that he had disallowed the claim for commissions so far as it applied to bonds and coupons paid since the passage of the act of the General Assembly hereinbefore quoted, reducing the rate of commission to one-tenth of one per cent., awaiting further legislative action thereon.

In this connection we would again call attention to the facts set forth in our annual report of February 28, 1874, that it has taken a very considerable outlay of time and expense to thoroughly inform the holders of the State's bonds of its fiscal agency; and to make a change therein, at this time, would not only repeat this outlay, but also cause confusion, and result in loss to the State. In view of these facts, as well as of the recognized efficiency of the National Bank of Commerce as a fiscal agent of the State, we would urge the necessity of such action by the General Assembly during its present session as shall prove equitable and satisfactory to both parties interested.

In addition to the statements of outstanding bonds presented in this report, we have to call your attention to an issue of \$20,000 heretofore treated as paid, and the status of which will more fully appear from the following correspondence, and the subjoined statement of facts as found by ourselves upon examination :

56 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, January 8, 1874.

To the Fund Commissioners of the State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri:

SIRS: We hold for collection \$20,000 bonds of the State of Missouri, dated January 24, 1851, due July 1, 1856, Nos. 93 to 112 inclusive, for \$1,000 each, with 1st July, 1855, and subsequent coupons thereto attached. On presenting the bonds to cashier Bank of Commerce in this city, he informed us that he had no instructions to pay them, and referred us to you. Will you please inform us, per return mail, what provision has been made for their payment, and to whom we shall present them. The bonds came to us from our Washington house, (Riggs & Co.,) who, in explanation of their being so long past due, say they have been for a long time locked up in the Treasury of the United States, owing to a law suit.

We are, sirs, very truly yours,

RIGGS & Co.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, CASH DIVISION, }
WASHINGTON, January 22, 1874. }

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the matter of the \$20,000 bonds of the State of Missouri, Nos. 93 to 112 inclusive, of \$1,000 each, placed by this office in your hands for collection, I have now to state for your information, that these bonds, and the coupons attached, are the property of the United States, having been received by virtue of a decree in the case of the United States vs. Gardner, and that they have been in possession of this office since April, 1855.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

L. D. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

Riggs & Co., Washington, D. C.

The Bond Register in the office of the State Auditor shows that the bonds above mentioned were called "Temporary Loan Bonds," of the denomination of \$1,000 each, issued under an act of the General Assembly, approved March 3, 1851, dated May 24, 1851, and negotiated July 1, 1851, payable in five years, but redeemable at any time after two years, at the pleasure of the State. They were issued for the payment of State bonds falling due during the year 1851. A note on the Register states that "of this issue, bonds numbered from No. 1 to 92, and 113 to 200, inclusive, were canceled and filed in the Auditor's office, this 24th day of August, 1857," to which is appended the signature of W. H. Buffington, Auditor. Another note on the Register states that "notice was duly given for the payment of these when they became due," which is also signed W. H. Buffington, Auditor. In view of these facts, we would respectfully suggest that such provision be made for the payment of these bonds without delay, as the General Assembly shall deem advisable.

We have had presented to us by Messrs. Brown, Bros. & Co. of New York City, bond of the State of Missouri No. 301, of a series issued under the provisions of "An act to provide means to pay State bonds that matured in 1862, and falling due in 1863, issued for State purposes," approved January 26, 1864. The bond alluded to was accompanied with a request that we should make provision for six months' interest, from July, 1882, to January, 1883, which had not been provided for by proper coupon. The interest from January, 1883, to maturity of bond, was provided for by a line printed at the foot of the bond. We therefore concluded (in view of the fact that both the interest falling due previously and subsequently to that which would accrue for the six months omitted were properly provided for) that the error is due simply to an omission of the engraver, and had entirely escaped the notice of those State authorities who prepared the bond. Notwithstanding, however, we were fully satisfied that such was the case, we yet felt unauthorized to supply the deficiency, and take this method of presenting the matter for the action of the General Assembly.

It will be seen upon examination of the foregoing statements and of the tables following, that the amount of State debt which will mature during the years 1875 and 1876 is five millions three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. It is evident that a large portion of this sum must be met by the issuance of funding bonds. Assuming that the revenue becoming due from railroad companies shall be collected, and that average collections shall be realized on other classes of taxable property within the State, we think it reasonable to estimate that the State Interest Fund will provide for nearly, if not quite one million of dollars of the principal of the State debt, beside paying the interest accruing during these two years.

Under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, approved March 30, 1874, there yet remains authority for the issuance of funding bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. This will leave about three million seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars to be provided for. When ample provision for that part of the bonded debt maturing within these two years shall have been made, there will not, we are satisfied, be occasion for any further legislation in provision for the residue of it, falling due hereafter. The funding scheme adopted should not, however, be limited strictly to the sum above suggested, inasmuch as the ordinary resources of the State applicable to that purpose might possibly fall short in one or both years, of the average of receipts upon which our estimate has been made.

In concluding this report, we refer with gratification to the prosperous condition of the State's finances at this date. While in the effects of the general monetary panic of the fall of 1873 Missouri shared largely, and in the face of the serious embarrassments to the public treasury necessarily resulting from the passage of a stay law at the beginning of the last year, (at a time when a large number of the bonds of the State were maturing) accruing interest has been promptly paid, and the principal of the debt lessened nearly one million of dollars within the biennial term. Our State securities have gradually appreciated in value, and now command higher rates in the market than for years past.

To assure a continuance of this gratifying condition of affairs, and advance the interests of the commonwealth will, we know, be a cherished object with the legislative branch of government; and in the desire to promote that aim we have, through this medium and our respective department reports, sought to present in the most forcible light, such recommendations as have been suggested to us by experience.

Very respectfully,

HARVEY W. SALMON, *State Treasurer.*

GEORGE B. CLARK, *State Auditor,*

Fund Commissioners.

STATE INTEREST FUND.

		DR.	CR.
January 1, 1874...	By balance.....		\$340,168 22
	By receipts in 1874.....		1,252,757 77
	To disbursement on Auditor's Warrants.....	\$1,012,876 47	
	To transfer to State Sinking Fund....	276,166 83	
	To balance January 1, 1875.....	303,882 69	
		<u>\$1,592,925 99</u>	<u>\$1,592,925 99</u>

STATE SINKING FUND.

		DR.	CR.
January 1, 1874...	By balance.....		\$93,628 91
	By receipts (interest on bonds in Sinking Fund).....		2,220 00
	By receipts (sale of 475 bonds).....		442,563 91
	By transfer from State Interest Fund		276,166 83
	To disbursements on Auditor's Warrants	\$814,574 65	
		<u>\$814,574 65</u>	<u>\$814,574 65</u>

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of February 22, 1851, December 25, 1852, December 10, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	Number.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1852	Twenty years	1 to 50	50	50		1872	January 15
February 23	"	51 to 100	50	50		February 23	February 23
April 9	"	101 to 150	50	50		April 9	April 9
May 18	"	151 to 200	50	50		May 18	May 18
July 10	"	201 to 250	50	50		July 10	July 10
July 29	"	251 to 300	50	50		July 29	July 29
August 20	"	301 to 350	50	50		August 20	August 20
September 18	"	351 to 400	50	50		September 18	September 18
October 25	"	401 to 450	50	50		October 25	October 25
November 24	"	451 to 500	50	50		November 24	November 24
1853	"	501 to 550	50	50		1873	February 2
February 2	"	551 to 600	50	50		February 2	February 2
February 18	"	601 to 650	50	50		February 18	February 18
March 8	"	651 to 700	50	50		March 8	March 8
March 23	"	701 to 750	50	50		March 23	March 23
April 25	"	751 to 800	50	50		April 25	April 25
May 13	"	801 to 850	50	50		May 13	May 13
July 8	"	851 to 900	50	50		July 8	July 8
July 22	"	901 to 950	50	50		July 22	July 22
August 16	"	951 to 1000	50	50		August 16	August 16
September 7	"	1001 to 1050	50	50		September 7	September 7
October 12	"	1051 to 1100	50	50		October 12	October 12
November 12	"	1101 to 1150	50	50		November 12	November 12
November 26	"	1151 to 1200	50	50		November 26	November 26
December 17	"	1201 to 1250	50	50		December 17	December 17
1854	"	1251 to 1300	50	50		1874	January 5
January 5	"	1301 to 1350	50	50		January 5	January 5
February 4	"	1351 to 1400	50	50		February 4	February 4
March 3	"	1401 to 1451	50	50		March 3	March 3
May 5	"		50	50		May 5	May 5
May 20	"		50	50		May 20	May 20

1855	June 20.....	1451 to 1500.....	50	50	1875	June 20.....	1886	March 17.....	1231	64	1889	March 7.....	167	4898
	July 10.....	1501 to 1550.....	50	50		July 10.....	1887	March 10.....	225	114				
	August 9.....	1551 to 1600.....	50	50		August 9.....		May 29.....	46	29				
	August 19.....	1601 to 1650.....	50	50		August 19.....		July 16.....	95	29				
	August 24.....	1651 to 1700.....	50	50		August 24.....		July 28.....	45	16				
	September 6.....	1701 to 1750.....	50	50		September 6.....		September 24.....	380	97				
	September 27.....	1751 to 1800.....	50	50		September 27.....		December 7.....	120	18				
	October 19.....	1801 to 1850.....	50	50		October 19.....		December 24.....	290	74				
	October 25.....	1851 to 1900.....	50	50		October 25.....			220	53				
	November 16.....	1901 to 1950.....	50	50		November 16.....								
	November 23.....	1951 to 2000.....	50	50		November 23.....								
	February 10.....	2001 to 2200.....	200	39	1875	February 10.....								
	February 13.....	2201 to 2300.....	100	23		February 13.....								
	February 16.....	2301 to 2350.....	50	22		February 16.....								
	February 24.....	2351 to 2450.....	100	21		February 24.....								
	February 27.....	2451 to 2500.....	50	9		February 27.....								
	March 24.....	2501 to 2600.....	100	15		March 24.....								
	April 8.....	2601 to 2700.....	100	24		April 8.....								
	April 27.....	2701 to 2750.....	50	13		April 27.....								
	June 20.....	2751 to 2900.....	150	86		June 20.....								
	July 19.....	2901 to 3000.....	100	36		July 19.....								
1856	March 17.....	3001 to 4700.....	1700	469		March 17.....	1886	March 17.....	1231	64				
1857	March 10.....	4701 to 5700.....	1000	225		March 10.....	1887	March 10.....	225	114				
	May 29.....	5701 to 5860.....	160	46		May 29.....		May 29.....	46	29				
	July 16.....	5861 to 5956.....	95	29		July 16.....		July 16.....	95	29				
	July 28.....	5956 to 6000.....	45	16		July 28.....		July 28.....	45	16				
	September 24.....	6001 to 6380.....	380	97		September 24.....		September 24.....	380	97				
	December 7.....	6381 to 6500.....	120	18		December 7.....		December 7.....	120	18				
	December 24.....	6501 to 6780.....	280	74		December 24.....		December 24.....	280	74				
1859	March 7.....	6781 to 7000.....	220	53		March 7.....	1889	March 7.....	167	4898				
	Total.....		7000	2602										

Thirty years..

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—SOUTHWEST BRANCH—DIRECT.

Denomination, \$1,000 each. Interest six per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of March 3, 1857, November 19, 1857, and March 2, 1861.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1857 December 7...	Twenty years	1 to 200....	200	65	135	Under provisions of acts approved November 19, 1857, and March 2, 1861, there were issued to the Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad Company, in lieu of guaranteed seven per cent. bonds, two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine direct six per cent. bonds. The Bond Register in the office of the State Auditor, in which these bonds are registered, shows that they all become due in 1876. Upon an examination of two of these bonds, now on file in this office, we find that bond No. 812, issued under act of November 19, 1857, and dated June 2, 1858, states upon its face, "due in twenty years from date," and has coupons attached for interest to and including January, 1878. Bond No. 1402, issued under act of March 2, 1861, states upon its face that "it is due and payable January 1, 1876." This bond has no coupons attached for interest after January, 1876. From these facts we are led to believe that all the above bonds issued under act of November 19, 1857, are due twenty years from date of issue, and those issued under act of March 2, 1861, will become due January 1, 1876. There is evidently a mistake in numbering these bonds, as the last bond issued on May 3, 1861, is numbered on the register 2939, and the first bond issued on May 4, 1861, is numbered 3000, a difference of 960 bonds.
December 18...	"	201 to 500....	300	104	196	.....
1858 March 4.....	"	501 to 768....	268	122	146	.....
June 2.....	"	769 to 868....	100	46	54	.....
June 21.....	"	869 to 968....	100	34	66	.....
October 16.....	"	969 to 1068....	100	36	64	.....
October 26.....	"	1069 to 1168....	100	29	71	.....
November 29...	"	1169 to 1268....	100	48	52	.....
1861 April 1.....	"	1269 to 1470....	202	110	92	.....
April 5.....	"	1471 to 1788....	268	117	151	.....
April 6.....	"	1789 to 1788....	50	30	20	.....
April 8.....	"	1789 to 1822....	34	11	23	.....
April 11.....	"	1823 to 1842....	20	8	12	.....
April 16.....	"	1843 to 1892....	50	21	29	.....
April 19.....	"	1893 to 1967....	75	42	33	.....
April 23.....	"	1968 to 1997....	30	14	16	.....
April 26.....	"	1998 to 2084....	87	42	45	.....
May 3.....	"	2085 to 2099....	15	7	8	.....
May 4.....	"	3000 to 3058....	59	42	17	.....
May 22.....	"	3059 to 3108....	50	21	29	.....
May 25.....	"	3109 to 3158....	50	28	22	.....
May 29.....	"	3159 to 3246....	188	82	106	.....
June 6.....	"	3247 to 3256....	10	3	7	.....
March 22.....	"	3257 to 3261....	5	.....	5	.....
1863 February 26..	"	3262 to 3266....	5	3	2	.....
June 1.....	"	3267 to 3276....	10	4	6	.....
June 11.....	"	3277 to 3286....	10	5	5	.....
October 1.....	"	3287 to 3296....	10	10	10	.....
October 9.....	"	3297 to 3299....	3	2	1	.....
1864 July 12.....	"	3400 to 3402....	3	2	1	.....

1865. February 3.....	3403	1	1	1	.....
March 16.....	3404 to 3406.....	2	2	2	.....
March 20.....	3406 to 3410.....	5	3	3	.....
May 1.....	3411 to 3414.....	4	3	1	.....
May 18.....	3415 to 3419.....	5	4	1	.....
July 14.....	3420 to 3424.....	5	5	.....	.....
August 3.....	3425 to 3434.....	10	4	6	.....
August 28.....	3435 to 3444.....	10	5	5	.....
September 27.....	3445 to 3465.....	21	7	14	.....
September 28.....	3466 to 3470.....	5	5	.....	.....
January 26.....	3471 to 3479.....	9	7	2	.....
February 3.....	3480 to 3485.....	6	5	3	.....
February 16.....	3486 to 3489.....	4	3	1	.....
Total.....	.....	2589	1134	1455	.....

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of December 11, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1857 August 12.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 100.....	100	55	45	1877 August 12.....	.....
October 17.....	".....	101 to 180.....	80	37	43	October 17.....	.....
1858 December 1.....	".....	181 to 260.....	70	33	37	1878 December 1.....	.....
1859 April 16.....	Thirty years.....	261 to 350.....	100	31	69	1889 April 16.....	.....
July 25.....	".....	351 to 650.....	300	102	198	July 25.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	650	258	392	.....	.....

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of December 26, 1852, February 23, 1853, March 8, 1855, December 10, 1855, March 3, 1857, March 9, 1859.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1854 September 15.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 50.....	50	50	.....	1874 September 25.....	.....
1855 January 25.....	".....	51 to 72.....	22	3	19	1875 January 25.....	.....
January 26.....	".....	73 to 100.....	28	10	18	January 26.....	.....
July 23.....	".....	101 to 400.....	300	89	211	July 23.....	.....
1856 March 7.....	".....	401 to 691.....	291	112	179	1876 March 7.....	.....
June 12.....	".....	692 to 750.....	59	13	41	June 12.....	.....
August 7.....	".....	751 to 993.....	243	90	153	August 7.....	.....
October 27.....	".....	994 to 1260.....	267	76	191	October 27.....	.....
1857 March 17.....	".....	1261 to 1400.....	140	41	99	March 17.....	.....
April 13.....	".....	1401 to 1500.....	100	32	68	April 13.....	.....
June 2.....	Thirty years.....	1501 to 1600.....	100	38	62	June 2.....	.....
June 20.....	".....	1601 to 1890.....	290	71	129	June 20.....	.....
August 5.....	".....	1891 to 2000.....	110	63	137	August 5.....	.....
September 9.....	".....	2001 to 2200.....	200	64	136	September 9.....	.....
October 12.....	".....	2201 to 2400.....	200	78	122	October 12.....	.....
October 16.....	".....	2401 to 2600.....	200	60	140	October 16.....	.....
December 11.....	".....	2601 to 2800.....	200	56	144	December 11.....	.....
1859 May 16.....	".....	2801 to 3276.....	476	152	324	May 16.....	.....
		3277 to 3501.....	225	58	167		
Total.....			3501	1161	2340		

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of December 23, 1852, December 10, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	Number issued..	Number retired..	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1854 June 20.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 50.....	50	50	.....	1874 June 20.....	.....
October 13.....	“	51 to 100.....	50	50	.....	October 13.....	.....
December 15.....	“	101 to 150.....	50	50	.....	December 15.....	.....
1855 March 13.....	“	151 to 275.....	125	43	82	1875 March 13.....	.....
July 26.....	“	276 to 600.....	325	96	229	July 26.....	.....
December 31.....	“	601 to 759.....	159	52	107	December 31.....	.....
1856 January 31.....	“	760 to 927.....	168	60	108	1876 January 31.....	.....
June 10.....	“	928 to 1085.....	108	37	71	June 10.....	.....
August 15.....	“	1086 to 1127.....	92	39	53	August 15.....	.....
June 13.....	Thirty years.....	1128 to 1241.....	114	30	84	1886 June 13.....	.....
1857 January 28.....	Twenty years.....	1242 to 1323.....	82	27	55	1877 January 28.....	.....
1856 August 22.....	Thirty years.....	1324 to 1523.....	200	67	133	1886 August 22.....	.....
September 5.....	Twenty years.....	1524 to 1636.....	113	46	67	1876 September 5.....	.....
1857 January 28.....	“	1637 to 1725.....	89	38	51	1877 January 28.....	.....
1856 September 5.....	Thirty years.....	1726 to 2411.....	686	210	476	1886 September 5.....	.....
1857 January 28.....	Twenty years.....	2412 to 2541.....	130	42	88	1877 January 28.....	.....
May 18.....	“	2542 to 2709.....	168	62	106	May 18.....	.....
July 1.....	Thirty years.....	2710 to 2909.....	200	64	136	1887 July 1.....	.....
August 1.....	Twenty years.....	2910 to 3150.....	241	95	146	1877 August 1.....	.....
November 15.....	“	3151 to 3350.....	200	88	162	1887 November 15.....	.....
1858 November 30.....	Thirty “	3351 to 3600.....	250	75	175	November 30.....	.....
June 3.....	“	3601 to 3800.....	200	57	143	1888 June 3.....	.....
August 4.....	“	3801 to 4000.....	200	55	145	August 4.....	.....
October 13.....	“	4001 to 4200.....	200	87	113	October 13.....	.....
November 13.....	“	4201 to 4350.....	150	27	123	November 13.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	4350	1497	2853	.....	.....

The Register shows that bonds numbered from 1242 to 1323, and from 1637 to 1725, being twenty year bonds, and bearing prior numbers to those thirty year bonds immediately following, were dated and issued subsequently. The reason given is that the Treasurer had numbered and otherwise prepared them prior to the application of the North Missouri Railroad Company for thirty year bonds.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD GUARANTEED BONDS—SEVEN PER CENT.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 7 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of December 10, 1855, and March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	Number issued.	Number retired.	No. outstanding.	When due.	Remarks.
1856 June 10.....	Twenty years.	1 to 100.....	100	100	.....	1876 January 1.....	.....
September 1.....		101 to 200.....	100	100	.....	September 1.....	.....
1857 March 17.....		201 to 300.....	100	100	.....	1877 March 17.....	.....
June 15.....		301 to 400.....	100	96	4	June 15.....	.....
August 28.....		401 to 500.....	100	79	21	August 28.....	.....
October 5.....		501 to 600.....	100	20	80	October 5.....	.....
October 7.....		601 to 700.....	100	100	.....	October 7.....	.....
1859 April 8.....		701 to 800.....	100	60	40	1879 April 8.....	.....
April 27.....		801 to 900.....	100	74	26	April 27.....	.....
May 9.....		901 to 1000.....	100	32	68	May 9.....	.....
May 26.....	" "	1001 to 1100.....	100	24	76	May 26.....	.....
June 11.....		1101 to 1200.....	100	22	78	June 11.....	.....
July 18.....		1201 to 1300.....	100	27	73	July 18.....	.....
July 18.....		1301 to 1500.....	200	37	163	July 18.....	.....
July 29.....		1501 to 2100.....	600	153	447	July 29.....	.....
1860 April 6.....		2101 to 2200.....	100	17	83	1860 April 6.....	.....
May 18.....		2201 to 2300.....	100	53	47	May 18.....	.....
June 18.....		2301 to 2400.....	100	100	.....	June 18.....	.....
June 25.....		2401 to 2500.....	100	97	3	June 25.....	.....
July 16.....		2501 to 2600.....	100	83	67	July 16.....	.....
July 28.....	" "	2601 to 2700.....	100	65	35	July 28.....	.....
August 22.....		2701 to 2800.....	100	85	65	August 22.....	.....
September 24.....		2801 to 2900.....	100	50	50	September 24.....	.....
November 17.....		2901 to 3000.....	100	77	23	November 17.....	.....
1860 November 24.....		3001 to 3100.....	100	77	23	1860 November 24.....	.....
December 2.....		3101 to 3200.....	100	90	10	December 2.....	.....
December 24.....		3201 to 3300.....	100	100	.....	December 24.....	.....
December 27.....		3301 to 3400.....	100	100	.....	December 27.....	.....
December 29.....		3401 to 3500.....	100	96	4	December 29.....	.....

1891 January 8.....	1891 January 8.....	100	.....	100	.....	1891 January 8.....
February 4.....	February 4.....	100	97	100	3	February 4.....
February 23.....	February 23.....	100	100	100	.....	February 23.....
Total.....	Total.....	8800	2211	1589	.....	Total.....

NOTE.—The foregoing statement of bonds issued to secure the completion of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific Railroad has been prepared with care from the original entries upon the only official record thereof in possession of the State, the register of bonds issued in aid of that road, kept in the office of the State Auditor. Upon the face of the same record, however, appear numerous alterations and interpolations in pencil over the face of the original entries, in the columns headed respectively "date of bond," and "date of issue." Inasmuch as these alterations are in pencil, and seem to have been hastily made, we have deemed it proper to compile the statement herewith presented from the original entries on the bond register, made in ink.

In order to be able to account satisfactorily, if pos-

sible, for this very material discrepancy in the record, we have communicated with the Secretary of the Pacific Railroad Company, who, in reply, gives us the following statement of these bonds, with date of maturity, length of time to run, number of series, etc.:

Due January 1, 1876.....	20 years..	\$1,000..	1 to 700
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	701 to 1200
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	1201 to 2100
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	2101 to 2350
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	2351 to 2400
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	2401 to 2494
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	2495 to 3200
Due January 1, 1876.....	" ..	1,000..	3201 to 3900

The foregoing statement, it will be seen, presents a

very different exhibit from that displayed upon the bond register of the State; all bonds of the series, according to the record of the Railroad Company falling due upon the first day of January, 1876, instead of twenty and thirty years from the date of issue of the bonds respectively, as shown upon the bond register. There are fifteen hundred and eighty-nine of this series of bonds which will fall due either on the first day of January, 1876, or at the later dates indicated by the bond register. In this connection we would suggest that the General Assembly make such provision for these bonds as shall enable the Fund Commissioners to meet them on the first day of January, 1876, should it be ascertained that they mature on that date.

PLATTE COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 3, 1857.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of Bonds.	No. issued...	No. retired..	No. out- standing.	When Due.	Remarks.
1859 August 4.....	Thirty years.....	1 to 103.....	103	28	75	1889 August 4.....	.....
October 10.....	".....	104 to 150.....	47	19	28	October 10.....	.....
November 22.....	".....	151 to 200.....	50	9	41	November 22.....	.....
November 23.....	".....	201 to 250.....	50	7	43	November 23.....	.....
November 24.....	".....	251 to 300.....	50	6	44	November 24.....	.....
December 7.....	".....	301 to 350.....	50	19	31	December 7.....	.....
1860 January 26.....	".....	351 to 400.....	50	8	42	January 26.....	.....
February 22.....	".....	401 to 450.....	50	17	33	February 22.....	.....
March 6.....	".....	451 to 500.....	50	22	28	March 6.....	.....
May 17.....	".....	501 to 550.....	50	7	43	May 17.....	.....
June 18.....	".....	551 to 600.....	50	12	38	June 18.....	.....
August 7.....	".....	601 to 650.....	50	26	24	August 7.....	.....
November 17.....	".....	651 to 700.....	50	16	34	November 17.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	700	196	504	.....	.....

STATE BONDS PROPER.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest both payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of February 24, 1853, and January 26, 1864.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued...	No. retired.	No. out-standing	When due.	Remarks.
1853 April 1.....	Thirty years.....	1 to 70.....	70	16	54	1883 April 1.....	.....
April 15.....	".....	71 to 200.....	130	27	103	April 15.....	.....
1863 August 7.....	Twenty years.....	201 to 300.....	100	.....	100	August 7.....	.....
May 1.....	".....	301 to 400.....	100	10	90	May 1.....	.....
1862 April 1.....	".....	401 to 404.....	4	4	.....	April 1.....	.....
July 1.....	".....	405.....	1	.....	1	1882 July 1.....	.....
October 1.....	".....	406 to 414.....	9	.....	9	October 1.....	.....
1863 July 1.....	".....	415 to 417.....	3	1	2	July 1.....	.....
1862 January 1.....	".....	418 to 424.....	7	.....	7	1883 January 1.....	.....
October 1.....	".....	425.....	1	.....	1	1882 October 1.....	.....
1863 July 1.....	".....	426.....	1	1	.....	July 1.....	.....
1863 January 1.....	".....	427 to 428.....	2	2	.....	1883 January 1.....	.....
April 1.....	".....	429 to 431.....	3	3	.....	April 1.....	.....
1862 July 1.....	".....	432 to 435.....	4	.....	4	1882 July 1.....	.....
1863 April 1.....	".....	436.....	1	.....	1	1883 April 1.....	.....
May 1.....	".....	437 to 508.....	72	5	67	May 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	508	69	439	.....	.....

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under acts of February 22, 1851, December 10, 1855.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued...	No. retired..	No. out-standing	When due.	Remarks.
1853 December 28...	Twenty years...	1 to 50.....	50	50	.....	1873 December 28...	.....
1854 February 8....	"	51 to 100.....	50	50	.....	1874 February 8....	.....
1854 June 16.....	"	101 to 150.....	50	50	.....	1874 June 16.....	.....
1855 April 4.....	"	151 to 250.....	100	15	85	1875 April 4.....	.....
1855 June 8.....	"	251 to 450.....	200	35	165	1875 June 8.....	.....
1855 September 24...	"	451 to 580.....	130	27	103	1875 September 24...	.....
1855 November 14...	"	581 to 670.....	90	6	84	1875 November 14...	.....
1856 January 26.....	"	671 to 835.....	165	11	154	1876 January 26.....	.....
1856 September 4....	"	836 to 1500.....	665	41	624	1886 September 4....	.....
1857 November 10...	Thirty years...	1501 to 2000.....	500	.....	500	1886 November 10...	.....
1857 February 28...	"	2001 to 3000.....	1000	.....	1000	1887 February 28...	.....
Total.....		.....	3000	285	2715		

NOTE.—The National Bank of Commerce of New York (as above stated) is the State's agent, but this company pays the interest at the Bank of North America and the principal at the office of the company, No. 78 Broadway, New York.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD STATE RENEWAL BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under authority of an act of March, 21, 1874.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1874 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 285 inclusive.....	285	.....	285	1894 July 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	285	.....	285	.....	.....

NORTHWEST LUNATIC ASYLUM BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 28, 1872.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1872 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 200.....	200	.....	200	1892 July 1....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....

STATE UNIVERSITY BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 29, 1872.

When issued.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1872 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 201.....	201	.....	201	1892 July 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	201	.....	201	.....	.....

CONSOLIDATION BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Both principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act approved March 12, 1867.

When issued.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued.	No. retired.	No. out-standing.	When due.	Remarks.
1868. January 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 4000.....	4000	1273	2727	1888 January 1.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	4000	1273	2727	.....	.....

STATE BANK STOCK REFUNDING BONDS.

One hundred and four of these bonds are of the denomination of \$1,000 each, and one is of the denomination of \$410. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under authority of an act approved March 11, 1874.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued..	No. retired..	No. out-standing	When due.	Remarks.
1874 April 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 105, inclusive	105	1	104	1894 April 1.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	105	1	104		

STATE FUNDING BONDS.

Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York. These bonds were issued under act of March 30, 1874.

Date of issue.	Time to run.	Numbers of bonds.	No. issued...	No. retired..	No. out-standing	When due.	Remarks.
1874 July 1.....	Twenty years.....	1 to 400, inclusive	400	.....	400	1894 July 1.....	.....
Total .....	.....	.....	400	.....	400		

STATE DEBT OF MISSOURI.

Statement of Dates of Maturity of the several series of Missouri State Bonds now outstanding.

DEBT OF THE STATE MATURING IN	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1882.	1883.	1886.
Missouri Pacific Railroad, six per cent.....	\$762, 000						\$1, 231, 000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, six per cent.....	248, 000	\$564, 000	\$167, 000				
Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad, six per cent.....		1, 455, 000					
North Missouri Railroad, six per cent.....	418, 000	299, 000	446, 000				693, 000
Platte Country Railroad, six per cent.....							
Cairo & Fulton Railroad, six per cent.....			88, 000	\$37, 000			
State Debt Proper, six per cent.....					\$17, 000	\$422, 000	
Consolidation, six per cent. bonds.....							
Southwest Branch Pacific, guaranteed seven per cent....		1, 589, 000					
State University, six per cent.....							
Northwestern Lunatic Asylum, six per cent.....							
Total bonds falling due each year.....	\$1, 428, 000	\$3, 907, 000	\$701, 000	\$37, 000	\$17, 000	\$422, 000	\$1, 924, 000

STATE DEBT OF MISSOURI—CONTINUED.

DEBT OF THE STATE MATURING IN	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1892.	1894.	Totals.
Missouri Pacific Railroad, six per cent.....	\$1,575,000	.....	\$167,000	.....	.....	.....	\$3,735,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, six per cent.....	1,194,000	.....	167,000	.....	.....	.....	2,340,000
Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad, six per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,455,000
North Missouri Railroad, six per cent.....	473,000	\$524,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,853,000
Platte Country Railroad, six per cent.....	.....	.....	262,000	\$242,000	.....	.....	504,000
Cairo & Fulton Railroad, six per cent.....	.....	.....	267,000	.....	.....	.....	392,000
State Debt Proper, six per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439,000
Consolidation, six per cent bonds.....	.....	2,727,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,727,000
Southwest Branch Pacific, guaranteed seven per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,589,000
State University, six per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$201,000	.....	201,000
Northwestern Lunatic Asylum, six per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200,000	.....	200,000
State Bank Stock Refunding bonds, six per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$104,000	104,000
Funding Bonds of the State of Missouri, six per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000	400,000
School Fund Certificate of Indebtedness, (indefinite).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900,000
Total bonds falling due each year.....	\$3,242,000	\$3,251,000	\$863,000	\$242,000	\$401,000	\$504,000	\$17,839,000

DUPLICATE MISSOURI STATE BONDS, OUTSTANDING JANUARY FIRST, 1875.

These duplicates were issued (except as hereinafter stated) under provisions of section 70, chapter 10, General Statutes of Missouri, 1865, and section 70, chapter 137, Wagner's Missouri Statutes, 1872.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Series.	No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
North Missouri	151	1867 Oct. 24.....	1875 Mar. 13...	.....
"	154	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	155	1857 July 10.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	156	1867 Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	159	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	161	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	163	1868 Apr. 28.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	164	1867 Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	168	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	171	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	172	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	174	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	175	July 10.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	178	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	179	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	180	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	181	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	182	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	188	1868 Feb. 7.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	184	1867 Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	186	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	187	Oct. 23.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	191	July 10.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	192	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	194	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	196	July 10.....	Mar. 13...	.....
"	199	Oct. 24.....	Mar. 13...	.....

200	Oct. 18.....	Mar. 13...	.....
686	1869 May 27.....	Dec. 31.....	.....
838	1867 Nov. 25.....	1876 Jan. 31.....	.....
853	1868 Mar. 11.....	Jan. 31.....	.....
950	1870 June 22.....	June 10.....	.....
1572	1867 Nov. 1.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
1691	1868 Mar. 27.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
1691	1869 June 14.....	1877 Jan. 28.....	.....
2017	1867 Dec. 6.....	1886 Sept. 5.....	.....
2154	1872 Feb. 21.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
2158	Feb. 21.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
2160	Feb. 21.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
2236	Feb. 21.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
2270	1870 June 22.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
2273	June 22.....	Sept. 5.....	.....
2445	1867 Nov. 7.....	1877 Jan. 28.....	.....
2460	1868 Aug. 15.....	Jan. 28.....	.....
2854	1872 Feb. 21.....	1887 July 1.....	.....
3018	1867 Nov. 1.....	1877 Aug. 1.....	.....
3298	July 9.....	1887 Nov. 4.....	.....
3585	1870 May 19.....	Nov. 30.....	.....
4820	Nov. 25.....	1888 Nov. 13.....	.....

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

Series.	No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain.				
"	115	1868 Aug. 8.....	1875 July 23....	.....
"	116	Aug. 8.....	July 23.....	.....
"	124	1867 Dec. 6.....	July 23.....	.....
"	125	Dec. 6.....	July 23.....	.....
"	376	Dec. 9.....	July 23.....	.....
"	377	Dec. 9.....	July 23.....	.....
"	*751	Dec. 6.....	1876 Aug. 7.....	.....
"	*753	Dec. 6.....	Aug. 7.....	Issued under special act approved January 30, 1861.
"	*754	Dec. 6.....	Aug. 7.....	"
"	*755	Dec. 6.....	Aug. 7.....	"
"	*756	Dec. 6.....	Aug. 7.....	"
"	1065	Oct. 23.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1177	Jan. 11.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1182	April 21.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1185	May 1.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1186	May 1.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1188	1867 July 8.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1277	Jan. 31.....	Oct. 27.....	.....
"	1565	1869 Nov. 6.....	1877 March 17..	.....
"	1567	Nov. 7.....	1887 April 13..	.....
"	1773	Feb. 20.....	June 21.....	.....
"	1774	Feb. 20.....	June 21.....	.....
"	1816	1868 March 17...	June 20.....	.....
"	2132	1871 Feb. 20.....	Aug. 5.....	.....
"	2691	May 5.....	Oct. 16.....	.....
"	2700	1868 April 26....	Oct. 16.....	.....
"	2739	1870 May 19.....	Oct. 16.....	.....
"	2892	1867 Feb. 8.....	Dec. 11.....	.....
"	3152	1870 May 19.....	Dec. 11.....	.....

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD—CONTINUED.

Series.	No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
Hannibal and St. Joseph.....	1893	1863 Feb. 9....	1886 Nov. 10....	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.
"	1768	1872 July 5....	Nov. 10....	"
"	1882	1863 Aug. 5....	Nov. 10....	"
"	2181	1863 Feb. 9....	1887 Feb. 28....	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.
"	2139	Feb. 9....	Feb. 28....	"
"	2140	Feb. 9....	Feb. 28....	"
"	2524	1871 Jan. 25....	Feb. 28....	"

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Series.	No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
Missouri Pacific.....	2042	1863 Feb. 9....	1875 Feb. 10....	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.
"	2043	Feb. 9....	Feb. 10....	"
"	2053	Feb. 9....	Feb. 10....	"
"	2112	Feb. 9....	Feb. 10....	"
"	2352	Feb. 9....	Feb. 24....	"
"	2416	Feb. 9....	Feb. 24....	"
"	2455	Feb. 9....	Feb. 27....	"
"	2502	1878 May 5....	Mar. 24....	"
"	2587	1863 Feb. 9....	Mar. 24....	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.
"	2635	Feb. 9....	Apr. 8....	"
"	2708	Feb. 9....	Apr. 27....	"
"	2910	Feb. 9....	July 19....	"
"	2855	Feb. 9....	1886 Mar. 17....	"

4024	1870	April 8	Mar. 17	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.	.....
4161	1863	Feb. 9	Mar. 17	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
4276		Feb. 9	Mar. 17	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
4474		Feb. 9	Mar. 17	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
4562	1878	May 5	Mar. 17	.....	.....
4674	1863	Feb. 9	Mar. 17	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.	.....
5322		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5610		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5611		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5684		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5685		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5690		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5698		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5699		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5700		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5928		Feb. 9	Mar. 10	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
5935		Feb. 9	July 16	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
6070		Feb. 9	July 16	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....
6429	1868	May 26	Sept. 24	.....	.....
6803	1869	May 26	Dec. 7	.....	.....
6922	1871	Nov. 25	Mar. 7	Issued under special act approved February 9, 1863.	.....
6950	1863	Feb. 9	Mar. 7	“ “ “ “ “ “	.....

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD—DIRECT.

Series.	No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
S. W. Branch—direct 6 per ct.	333	1872 Feb. 21....	1877 Dec. 18.	.....
"	375	1871 Sept. 23....	Dec. 18.	.....
"	377	1870 Jan. 11....	Dec. 18.	.....
"	651	1867 Oct. 24....	1878 Mar. 4.	.....
"	714	1869 Aug. 17....	Mar. 4.	.....
"	1114	1866 April 27....	Oct. 26.	.....
"	1116	April 27....	Oct. 26.	.....
"	1225	1871 Oct. 26....	Nov. 29.	.....
"	1390	Nov. 25....	April 1.	.....
"	1402	1866 April 21....	April 1.	.....

PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD.

Series.	No.	When duplicated.	When due.	Remarks.
Platte Country.....	38	1869 Nov. 6.....	1889 Aug. 4....	.....

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—3735.

2002	75	47	17	95	79	60	28	98	71
3	77	48	18	97	81	61	29	99	74
4	79	49	22	98	83	62	30	2601	75
5	80	50	23	99	84	63	31	2	76
6	81	51	24	2300	85	64	33	3	77
8	82	52	25	1	86	65	34	4	78
9	83	53	26	2	87	66	37	5	80
10	84	54	27	5	88	67	38	6	81
11	86	56	28	7	90	68	39	7	83
12	87	57	30	9	91	69	40	8	84
13	88	58	31	10	92	70	41	9	85
14	89	59	32	11	96	71	42	10	87
15	90	60	33	12	98	72	43	12	89
16	91	61	34	14	99	73	44	13	91
17	92	62	35	16	2400	74	45	14	92
18	93	64	36	17	1	75	46	16	93
20	94	65	37	18	3	76	47	17	95
21	95	66	38	21	4	77	48	18	98
23	96	67	39	22	5	79	49	19	2700
25	97	68	40	23	7	80	50	20	1
27	98	69	41	24	8	81	51	21	3
28	99	70	42	26	9	82	52	22	4
30	2100	71	44	27	10	83	53	23	5
31	1	72	45	28	12	85	54	24	6
32	2	73	46	29	13	86	55	25	7
33	3	75	48	38	14	87	56	26	8
34	4	78	50	39	15	89	58	27	9
35	5	79	52	42	16	92	59	28	10
36	6	80	53	43	17	93	62	29	11
37	7	81	54	44	19	95	64	31	13
40	8	82	55	45	20	96	65	32	14
42	10	83	56	46	21	97	66	35	15
43	11	84	57	48	25	98	67	36	16
44	12	86	58	51	26	99	68	37	17
45	13	87	60	52	28	2500	69	38	18
46	14	88	62	53	29	1	71	39	21
48	15	89	63	54	30	2	72	40	22
49	16	91	64	55	31	3	73	42	24
50	17	92	65	56	32	4	77	44	25
51	24	98	69	57	33	5	78	45	26
53	25	95	70	58	34	6	79	46	27
54	28	96	71	59	35	7	80	48	28
55	29	97	75	60	36	8	81	50	29
56	30	98	76	61	37	9	82	51	32
58	31	99	78	63	39	10	83	52	33
60	32	2203	79	64	40	11	84	53	34
61	33	4	81	65	43	12	85	54	36
64	34	5	82	66	44	13	86	55	38
65	35	7	83	67	45	15	87	56	39
66	36	8	84	68	46	16	88	61	41
67	37	9	85	70	47	17	89	62	42
68	38	10	86	71	48	19	90	63	43
69	39	11	87	72	49	21	91	64	47
70	41	12	88	73	51	22	92	65	48
71	42	13	89	74	53	23	93	66	49
72	43	14	90	75	54	24	94	67	50
73	45	15	91	76	55	25	95	68	51
74	46	16	93	77	57	26	96	69	52
			94	78	58	27	97	70	54

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—3735.

56	46	40	48	30	31	21	9	11	8
57	47	42	52	31	32	24	10	12	9
58	48	44	53	32	36	25	14	13	10
59	49	49	54	33	37	26	17	14	11
61	50	50	55	34	38	27	18	15	12
62	51	51	56	35	39	28	19	17	14
63	53	52	59	36	40	29	20	18	15
66	54	53	60	37	41	32	21	19	16
68	55	54	64	39	42	33	22	20	17
69	56	58	65	40	43	34	23	22	19
70	57	59	66	41	44	36	24	23	20
71	60	60	67	42	45	39	25	27	23
72	65	64	68	43	47	41	27	29	24
73	66	65	69	44	48	42	29	31	25
74	67	66	70	45	49	43	31	32	26
76	68	67	71	49	51	44	32	35	27
78	69	68	72	50	52	45	33	37	30
80	70	69	73	53	53	46	34	38	32
81	71	71	74	54	54	47	36	39	33
82	73	72	75	55	55	48	40	40	34
84	74	73	76	57	56	50	42	41	36
85	75	74	77	58	57	52	43	42	37
86	76	75	81	59	58	53	44	43	38
87	77	80	82	61	59	54	45	44	39
88	78	81	83	63	60	55	46	46	40
89	79	82	84	65	62	56	47	47	41
91	83	84	85	68	63	57	48	51	42
92	84	85	86	69	64	58	49	52	43
95	85	86	87	70	66	59	52	53	45
96	86	87	89	72	67	60	53	56	49
97	87	88	90	75	68	61	54	57	50
98	88	89	91	76	69	63	55	58	51
99	89	90	92	78	70	64	56	59	52
2800	90	91	93	79	71	65	58	62	53
1	91	92	94	81	72	68	59	63	54
3	92	94	95	82	73	69	60	68	55
4	93	95	96	83	75	70	61	69	56
5	94	96	97	84	76	71	62	70	57
7	95	99	98	89	77	73	63	72	58
9	96	3000	99	91	82	74	64	73	59
10	97	1	3100	92	84	75	65	75	60
11	98	2	1	93	85	76	66	76	61
14	99	3	2	94	87	77	67	77	62
15	2900	4	3	95	90	78	69	78	63
18	1	5	4	96	92	83	72	80	66
20	2	6	5	97	94	84	73	81	69
21	4	7	6	98	95	86	75	83	70
22	8	8	7	99	96	88	76	84	71
23	9	9	8	3200	97	89	77	85	72
25	10	10	9	1	98	90	78	87	75
26	11	11	10	2	99	91	83	89	76
27	13	12	11	3	3300	92	84	90	77
28	15	13	12	4	1	93	85	91	78
29	16	15	13	5	2	94	86	92	79
30	17	16	14	9	5	95	91	93	80
33	18	17	15	10	6	96	93	94	81
34	23	18	17	11	8	97	94	95	82
35	24	19	18	12	10	98	95	96	83
36	25	20	19	13	12	99	96	98	84
37	26	21	20	16	13	3400	97	99	85
38	27	22	21	21	14	1	98	3600	86
39	29	23	22	22	15	2	3500	1	87
40	30	24	23	25	16	4	1	3	88
41	33	26	24	26	17	5	2	4	89
42	34	27	25	27	18	6	6	5	90
43	37	28	26	28	19	7	7	6	91
44	39	40	29	29	20	8	9	7	92

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

98	71	75	56	67	53	54	39	28	25
94	72	76	57	68	54	55	40	29	26
95	73	77	58	70	55	57	42	34	28
96	75	78	61	71	56	58	43	35	29
97	76	79	62	72	58	60	44	39	30
98	77	80	64	73	59	63	45	40	31
99	78	81	67	74	61	64	46	41	33
3700	79	82	68	75	62	66	47	42	34
1	80	83	69	76	63	68	48	45	35
3	83	84	70	77	64	70	49	46	36
4	84	85	71	78	65	72	50	47	38
5	85	86	72	79	66	73	51	48	40
6	86	87	73	80	67	74	52	49	41
7	87	88	74	81	68	75	53	50	42
8	88	89	75	82	69	76	56	51	43
10	89	90	76	84	70	77	58	52	44
11	91	91	77	86	71	78	59	57	45
12	92	92	78	87	72	79	60	59	48
13	93	93	79	88	74	80	61	60	50
17	94	94	81	90	76	81	62	61	53
18	97	95	82	91	77	82	63	63	54
19	98	96	83	93	78	83	64	67	55
20	3800	97	85	95	79	84	71	68	56
21	2	98	86	96	80	85	72	69	57
22	3	99	87	97	82	86	73	70	58
23	5	3900	92	4100	83	88	74	71	59
24	8	3	97	2	84	89	75	72	60
25	9	6	98	3	85	90	76	74	61
26	15	7	4001	4	92	91	77	76	62
27	16	8	2	5	94	92	78	79	64
28	19	9	4	6	99	93	79	80	65
29	20	12	5	7	4201	94	80	81	66
30	25	13	6	8	2	95	81	82	67
31	26	14	8	9	3	96	82	83	69
32	27	15	9	11	5	98	83	85	70
33	28	16	11	13	7	99	84	86	71
34	29	17	17	14	9	4302	85	87	72
35	30	18	18	15	10	4	88	89	73
36	32	19	20	16	11	5	89	91	74
37	33	20	21	17	13	6	91	92	75
38	36	21	22	18	14	8	92	93	76
42	37	22	23	22	15	9	93	94	77
43	39	23	24	23	17	10	94	95	78
44	40	24	25	24	19	11	95	96	79
45	41	26	27	25	21	12	96	98	80
47	42	27	29	26	24	13	97	99	81
48	43	28	30	29	25	14	98	4500	82
50	45	29	31	30	26	15	99	1	83
51	46	30	33	31	29	16	4400	2	84
52	49	31	34	32	31	18	2	3	85
53	51	32	35	33	33	19	3	4	86
54	52	33	37	34	38	20	7	5	87
55	53	34	38	35	39	21	8	6	88
56	54	35	39	36	40	23	9	8	91
57	55	37	41	39	41	24	10	9	95
58	56	38	42	40	42	25	11	12	96
59	57	40	43	41	43	26	12	13	97
60	58	41	46	42	44	27	15	14	98
61	59	42	48	43	45	28	19	15	99
62	60	45	50	44	46	29	20	16	4600
63	62	46	51	45	47	30	21	17	1
64	64	48	55	46	48	31	22	18	2
65	65	51	56	48	49	32	23	19	3
66	66	52	58	49	50	33	24	20	5
67	69	53	59	50	51	35	25	22	6
68	70	54	60	51	52	36	26	23	7
70	72	55	66	52	53	37	27	24	8

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

9	3	84	69	48	89	82	15	99	80
10	4	87	70	49	40	35	16	5300	81
11	5	88	71	50	41	36	18	1	82
12	6	90	72	51	42	37	20	2	83
14	7	91	73	52	44	38	22	3	85
15	8	92	76	53	45	39	24	4	86
16	9	93	77	54	46	40	25	5	87
19	14	94	78	56	49	41	26	6	88
22	17	95	79	59	50	42	27	7	90
24	18	96	80	61	51	44	28	8	92
25	19	97	81	62	52	45	29	9	94
26	20	98	82	63	53	47	30	10	97
27	21	99	83	67	54	48	31	11	98
28	24	4800	84	68	56	49	32	12	99
29	25	1	85	71	57	50	33	13	5400
30	26	3	86	72	58	51	34	17	1
33	27	4	87	77	59	52	35	18	2
36	28	5	90	79	61	53	36	19	3
37	29	6	92	81	62	54	37	20	5
38	33	8	93	82	65	56	38	22	6
39	34	9	94	83	70	57	39	23	8
41	35	10	95	86	71	58	40	24	9
42	36	11	98	87	72	59	41	25	10
43	37	12	99	89	73	60	45	26	11
45	38	13	4900	98	74	61	50	27	12
47	39	14	J	94	75	63	51	28	13
50	40	16	2	95	76	64	52	29	15
51	41	17	5	96	77	65	53	30	16
52	42	18	6	98	79	69	54	31	17
53	43	19	7	99	81	71	56	32	19
54	44	22	8	5000	83	72	57	33	20
55	45	24	9	1	84	73	61	36	21
56	46	25	10	2	85	74	62	37	22
58	47	27	11	3	86	76	63	38	23
60	48	28	12	4	87	77	64	39	24
61	49	29	13	5	88	78	65	40	28
62	51	31	14	6	89	79	66	41	29
63	52	32	15	7	90	80	67	42	31
66	53	33	16	8	91	81	68	44	32
67	55	34	17	9	93	82	69	45	33
68	56	35	20	10	95	83	70	47	36
69	57	36	21	11	96	86	71	48	37
72	58	38	22	12	98	87	72	49	38
74	60	39	23	13	99	89	73	51	39
75	61	40	25	14	5100	90	74	53	40
76	62	42	26	15	2	91	75	55	42
79	63	43	27	16	3	92	77	56	43
80	64	44	28	17	4	93	78	57	44
82	65	46	29	18	5	95	79	58	45
83	66	48	30	19	6	96	80	59	46
84	67	49	31	20	7	97	81	60	47
85	68	50	32	21	11	98	82	62	48
86	69	51	33	22	12	99	83	63	50
87	70	54	34	23	13	5200	85	64	51
88	71	55	35	24	14	1	86	66	54
89	72	56	36	25	15	2	87	68	55
90	73	57	37	26	16	3	88	69	56
91	74	58	38	27	19	4	89	70	57
92	75	60	39	28	20	5	90	71	58
93	76	61	40	29	21	6	91	72	59
95	77	62	41	30	22	7	92	73	60
96	78	63	42	31	23	8	93	74	61
98	79	64	43	32	24	9	94	75	62
99	80	65	44	33	25	10	95	76	63
4700	81	66	45	35	26	11	96	77	64
1	82	67	46	36	29	12	97	78	66
2	83	68	47	37	31	13	98	79	69

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

70	62	52	52	48	39	30	20	99	94
71	65	54	53	44	41	31	21	6201	98
74	66	55	55	45	42	32	22	2	99
75	68	56	56	47	43	34	24	3	6300
78	69	60	57	47	44	35	27	5	2
79	70	62	58	48	45	37	28	6	3
81	71	63	59	49	46	38	29	7	4
82	72	64	60	51	47	39	30	10	5
83	78	65	61	52	48	40	31	11	7
84	74	66	62	53	49	41	32	16	9
85	75	68	63	54	50	42	33	17	10
86	76	69	64	56	51	43	34	19	11
87	78	71	68	57	53	44	35	20	12
88	79	72	70	58	54	45	36	21	13
89	81	73	71	59	55	46	37	24	14
90	82	76	72	60	56	47	38	25	17
91	84	77	73	61	57	48	39	26	20
92	85	79	74	62	59	50	40	27	21
93	86	80	75	64	60	51	41	29	22
94	87	81	77	67	61	53	42	32	23
95	89	82	78	68	62	55	43	33	24
98	91	83	79	69	63	57	44	34	25
99	92	84	80	70	65	58	45	35	26
5500	93	85	83	73	66	59	46	36	29
1	94	86	85	74	68	61	47	37	30
3	96	87	86	75	69	62	48	38	32
4	97	88	88	76	70	63	50	39	33
5	98	89	90	77	73	64	51	40	37
6	99	90	92	78	74	66	53	41	40
8	5600	91	94	79	76	67	54	42	41
9	2	92	95	80	80	69	55	43	42
11	3	95	96	81	81	70	56	45	43
13	4	97	97	84	82	71	57	46	45
14	5	98	98	85	83	74	58	48	46
16	7	99	99	87	84	75	59	49	47
19	10	5700	5800	89	87	76	60	50	48
20	11	1	1	90	90	77	61	51	49
21	12	3	2	91	91	78	63	55	51
22	13	4	3	92	92	79	64	56	52
23	14	5	4	95	93	80	65	58	53
25	15	8	5	96	94	85	66	59	54
28	17	9	7	99	95	86	67	60	56
29	18	10	8	5902	96	87	68	61	57
30	19	12	9	4	99	88	69	62	58
31	20	14	11	5	6001	90	70	63	62
33	21	17	12	6	2	91	71	64	65
34	23	19	14	7	3	93	72	65	66
35	24	22	15	8	4	94	73	67	67
36	25	23	16	11	7	95	74	68	69
37	26	26	20	16	8	97	75	69	71
38	27	27	21	17	9	98	76	70	73
39	29	28	22	19	10	6100	77	71	74
40	80	29	23	20	11	1	79	73	76
42	31	31	24	21	12	2	80	74	77
43	32	32	25	22	13	3	85	77	78
44	33	33	27	23	15	5	86	78	80
45	34	34	28	24	16	6	87	79	81
46	35	35	29	25	18	7	88	80	82
47	36	36	30	26	19	8	89	81	83
51	37	38	32	27	21	9	90	83	84
52	38	39	33	28	22	10	91	84	85
53	39	40	34	31	23	11	92	85	87
55	40	41	35	32	24	12	93	86	88
57	44	42	36	33	25	15	94	88	89
58	45	47	37	34	26	16	95	89	90
59	48	50	39	35	27	17	96	90	91
60	50	51	40	36	28	18	97	91	92
			41	37		19	98	92	94

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

95	50	7	67	23	94	57	16	76	35
96	51	8	68	24	95	64	17	77	36
97	52	9	69	25	97	65	19	78	38
98	53	10	71	26	6700	66	20	79	41
99	54	11	73	27	4	67	21	80	42
6400	55	12	74	28	5	68	22	81	43
2	56	13	75	29	8	69	23	83	44
3	57	14	76	30	9	70	24	85	47
4	58	15	77	32	10	71	25	86	48
6	59	16	78	33	11	72	26	87	50
8	60	18	79	34	12	73	27	88	53
9	61	19	80	39	13	74	29	89	54
11	62	21	81	40	14	75	30	91	55
12	63	23	82	43	15	76	31	92	56
13	64	24	83	44	16	77	33	93	58
14	65	25	84	47	17	78	34	94	59
15	67	26	85	49	18	79	35	97	60
17	70	32	86	50	19	80	36	98	61
18	71	34	87	52	20	81	38	99	62
21	72	37	88	55	21	82	40	6900	63
22	73	38	90	57	22	83	41	6	64
24	75	39	91	58	23	84	42	7	65
25	76	40	92	59	28	85	43	8	66
26	77	41	93	60	29	86	44	9	70
27	78	42	94	61	30	87	45	10	71
28	79	43	95	62	31	89	46	11	72
29	80	44	97	65	34	90	47	12	73
30	81	46	98	67	35	93	49	13	75
31	82	49	99	69	38	94	51	15	76
32	83	50	6601	70	39	95	53	16	77
33	84	51	2	71	40	96	54	17	78
34	85	52	3	72	41	97	55	18	79
35	86	53	4	73	42	98	57	19	80
36	87	54	5	74	43	99	58	20	81
37	88	55	6	75	44	6800	59	21	88
38	89	56	7	77	45	1	61	22	90
39	90	57	8	82	46	2	62	23	91
40	92	58	9	83	47	3	63	24	92
41	93	59	11	84	49	5	64	25	93
42	95	60	12	85	50	6	65	26	94
43	96	61	13	87	51	7	68	27	95
44	98	62	15	89	52	8	69	28	96
45	99	63	16	90	53	10	70	29	97
46	6501	64	17	91	54	12	71	30	98
47	3	65	19	92	55	13	73	32	99
48	4	66	21	93	56	14	74	33	7000
49	5						75		

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875:

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS—2340.

51	30	16	99	71	61	50	58	82	21
52	32	17	300	72	63	54	59	35	22
53	33	18	2	74	64	58	60	38	23
54	35	20	3	76	65	60	61	41	24
55	36	21	4	77	67	61	62	42	25
56	37	22	5	78	68	63	64	45	26
57	38	23	6	79	69	64	65	46	29
58	39	24	7	80	70	65	67	48	30
59	40	25	8	81	72	68	68	49	31
60	41	27	9	82	73	69	70	50	32
61	42	29	10	83	74	70	72	51	33
62	43	30	11	84	75	71	73	53	34
63	44	31	12	85	78	72	74	54	36
64	45	33	13	86	81	74	75	55	39
67	46	34	14	87	82	76	76	56	41
69	47	35	15	91	83	79	77	58	42
70	49	36	16	92	85	80	78	59	43
71	51	38	17	94	86	83	79	60	44
72	54	39	18	96	87	84	80	62	45
74	57	40	19	99	88	85	81	63	48
75	58	41	20	401	90	87	82	67	49
76	59	43	21	2	91	88	83	68	50
77	60	44	22	3	92	89	84	69	51
78	61	45	23	4	95	90	85	70	53
79	63	46	25	5	96	91	87	71	55
80	64	48	26	6	97	93	91	72	56
83	68	50	27	9	98	94	93	73	57
84	69	51	28	10	99	95	95	74	58
86	70	55	29	11	501	96	96	76	63
88	75	58	30	12	2	97	97	77	64
89	77	59	31	13	3	98	98	78	65
91	80	60	32	15	5	99	99	80	68
93	81	61	33	17	6	601	700	81	69
95	82	63	34	19	7	2	3	83	71
96	83	64	35	23	9	3	4	86	72
97	84	66	36	25	10	4	6	87	73
98	85	67	40	27	13	12	7	88	76
101	86	68	41	28	14	13	8	89	78
5	87	69	42	29	15	14	9	90	80
7	88	70	43	30	16	15	10	91	81
10	89	71	44	31	17	17	11	92	83
11	91	72	45	32	18	20	13	93	84
12	92	74	46	33	21	21	14	96	91
13	93	79	48	35	24	27	15	97	92
14	94	80	49	37	27	29	16	98	93
15	98	81	50	39	28	30	17	800	94
16	200	82	51	40	29	34	18	2	95
17	3	83	59	41	31	36	19	3	97
19	4	84	61	42	32	38	20	4	901
22	5	85	62	45	34	39	21	5	4
23	6	87	63	46	36	44	23	6	5
24	7	88	64	48	37	45	24	7	6
25	8	89	65	49	38	46	26	8	7
26	12	90	66	50	39	47	28	9	8
27	13	95	67	57	40	51	29	10	9
28	14	96	69	59	41	53	30	11	14
29	15	97	70	60	44	54	31	15	17
					47	57		17	18

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

21	17	95	98	93	90	89	92	86	95
23	18	98	99	94	92	90	95	89	96
24	19	99	1201	1302	95	91	97	90	98
25	20	1100	2	3	96	95	99	91	99
26	26	1	3	4	97	96	1600	92	1801
27	27	4	4	6	69	97	1	97	4
28	28	5	6	7	1400	98	2	1700	5
32	29	6	9	8	5	99	4	2	9
38	30	7	11	9	7	1500	5	5	15
40	32	8	13	10	8	1	6	6	16
41	33	9	16	11	9	3	7	7	17
42	34	11	17	12	10	4	9	8	18
43	35	20	18	16	11	5	10	9	19
44	36	21	20	17	12	6	11	14	20
45	37	22	21	21	13	7	12	15	22
46	38	23	22	25	14	8	16	16	26
47	39	24	24	27	15	9	17	17	28
48	40	25	25	28	16	10	18	18	29
49	41	26	26	29	20	11	19	19	33
50	42	27	27	30	22	12	20	20	34
51	43	28	28	31	26	15	21	21	35
52	44	29	29	32	27	17	22	22	44
53	45	30	32	33	28	19	24	24	47
54	46	31	33	35	30	21	27	25	48
55	47	32	34	36	31	22	28	30	49
56	48	33	38	37	32	23	29	32	50
57	49	34	39	39	33	24	30	33	51
60	50	35	40	40	34	25	31	34	53
61	51	36	41	41	36	26	35	35	54
62	52	37	42	42	37	27	36	36	55
63	53	39	43	44	38	28	38	43	56
72	54	40	44	45	39	33	39	45	57
73	55	41	45	49	41	36	40	46	58
74	56	42	48	52	45	37	41	52	59
75	57	43	50	53	46	41	46	53	60
76	58	44	52	54	47	42	49	54	61
77	59	45	55	55	48	46	50	55	62
78	60	48	56	56	49	47	52	57	63
81	61	49	57	57	50	49	53	58	64
82	64	51	58	58	51	50	54	60	65
85	65	52	61	59	52	52	55	61	66
86	66	54	62	60	53	53	56	63	67
87	67	55	63	61	54	54	57	65	68
90	68	56	64	62	56	55	58	67	69
91	69	61	66	63	57	57	59	68	70
92	70	64	67	64	58	58	60	70	71
93	72	66	68	66	59	59	61	71	73
96	73	69	70	68	60	60	62	72	74
99	74	70	71	69	61	62	63	73	75
1000	77	71	72	70	62	63	64	74	77
1	79	72	76	71	63	64	65	75	78
2	80	73	77	72	71	65	66	76	80
3	81	76	79	73	73	67	67	77	82
4	82	77	80	74	74	68	68	79	83
5	83	79	81	75	75	69	69	80	85
6	84	81	82	76	76	71	72	81	86
7	85	82	83	77	77	72	74	83	87
8	86	85	84	78	78	73	76	84	88
9	87	86	85	79	79	74	77	85	89
10	88	87	86	80	80	77	78	89	92
11	89	88	87	84	81	79	79	90	93
12	90	90	88	85	82	83	80	91	96
13	91	91	89	86	83	87	83	92	97
14	92	93	90	87	85	89	84	93	98
15	93	94	91	88	86	90	85	94	99
16	94	96	92	89	88	91	85	94	1900

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

1	87	82	76	4	84	87	68	67	58
2	88	83	77	5	86	88	69	68	59
4	89	84	78	6	88	89	70	69	60
7	90	85	79	7	89	91	73	71	61
9	91	86	81	8	94	92	74	72	62
11	93	88	82	9	95	93	77	73	63
12	95	90	83	10	97	94	78	74	64
13	96	92	84	11	98	95	79	75	65
14	97	93	87	13	99	96	81	76	66
15	98	99	88	15	2400	97	85	77	67
16	99	2101	89	16	1	98	86	79	68
17	2000	2	91	17	4	99	87	80	69
18	1	5	92	18	6	2500	88	81	70
19	2	7	93	19	7	1	89	84	71
20	7	8	94	20	8	2	90	85	72
23	8	9	95	21	11	3	91	89	73
24	9	10	96	22	12	4	93	90	75
25	10	11	99	24	13	5	95	91	76
27	14	12	2207	25	14	6	98	92	77
28	15	14	8	26	15	8	99	93	80
29	19	15	10	27	16	9	2601	94	81
30	20	17	15	28	17	11	2	95	83
32	21	19	16	29	19	13	3	96	85
33	23	20	82	30	20	14	4	97	86
34	25	21	33	31	21	16	5	99	87
35	27	22	35	32	31	17	6	2700	91
36	28	23	40	33	32	18	7	1	92
37	33	24	41	34	34	19	9	2	93
38	38	25	47	35	35	22	13	4	94
41	41	26	48	37	39	23	14	5	95
42	44	27	49	38	40	27	16	8	96
43	45	28	50	39	41	29	17	9	98
44	46	30	51	40	42	30	18	10	99
45	47	31	52	41	43	31	19	11	2800
46	48	32	53	42	44	32	22	12	1
50	49	34	54	43	45	33	23	13	2
51	50	38	55	44	47	34	24	14	3
52	51	39	56	45	49	35	26	17	4
58	52	42	58	47	50	36	27	18	5
59	53	43	59	48	52	37	29	21	9
61	54	45	60	49	53	38	30	22	10
62	55	49	61	50	54	39	31	23	11
63	56	50	62	51	55	40	32	24	12
64	57	51	64	52	57	41	33	25	13
65	58	52	65	53	58	42	34	26	16
66	59	53	66	57	59	43	35	27	17
68	60	54	69	61	60	44	36	30	19
69	62	55	72	62	61	46	37	31	20
71	63	56	73	64	62	47	38	38	21
72	64	57	74	65	63	48	39	39	22
73	65	58	75	66	64	49	40	40	23
74	66	59	82	68	65	50	41	41	24
75	68	60	83	69	66	51	42	43	25
76	69	61	86	70	67	52	44	44	26
77	71	62	88	71	68	53	45	45	27
78	72	63	89	72	70	54	47	46	28
79	73	64	90	73	73	55	48	47	29
80	74	65	91	75	74	56	50	48	30
81	75	67	93	76	75	57	51	49	31
82	76	69	94	78	76	58	56	50	32
83	77	70	97	79	81	59	57	51	33
84	78	71	98	80	82	61	58	52	34
85	79	72	99	81	84	62	60	55	37
86	80	74	2300	82	85	63	61	56	38
	81	75	1	83	86	67	63	57	39

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—1455.

1	82	74	55	43	30	500	82	10	11
2	83	75	56	44	31	1	83	11	13
4	84	76	57	48	32	2	84	12	14
6	85	77	59	49	33	3	87	14	15
7	86	78	60	51	34	4	88	15	16
8	87	79	61	52	35	5	91	18	17
9	88	80	62	55	36	6	604	21	18
11	89	81	63	56	37	7	5	25	19
13	90	82	66	57	38	8	6	29	20
14	91	83	68	58	39	9	7	34	21
16	92	84	69	65	42	10	8	36	22
17	93	86	70	69	43	11	12	37	23
18	94	87	73	72	44	12	13	38	25
20	100	88	74	73	45	16	14	39	26
21	1	89	76	74	46	17	16	40	27
23	2	91	77	75	47	18	18	41	28
24	3	92	78	77	48	21	19	42	29
26	8	93	79	78	49	22	20	44	30
30	9	94	82	79	50	24	21	46	31
31	10	95	83	80	51	25	22	47	32
32	11	96	84	82	53	28	23	48	33
34	12	97	85	83	54	29	24	49	35
36	13	98	86	84	55	30	25	50	39
38	14	99	87	85	56	31	26	51	40
40	15	200	89	88	58	36	28	52	41
42	20	2	90	89	60	38	31	53	44
44	21	4	91	90	64	40	33	54	47
45	23	7	92	91	65	42	34	55	48
46	24	9	93	92	70	43	36	57	49
50	25	10	97	93	71	45	37	59	51
52	29	11	300	94	72	49	39	60	53
53	31	12	1	96	73	50	40	62	54
54	33	13	2	97	75	51	41	64	56
56	34	17	5	98	76	52	42	65	57
57	35	18	7	99	77	53	43	66	58
58	36	19	8	400	78	54	44	67	67
59	37	20	10	1	79	55	46	68	69
60	38	21	12	2	80	57	48	70	71
61	39	23	13	4	81	58	50	71	79
62	41	24	14	5	82	59	51	72	80
63	43	26	17	6	84	60	54	73	81
64	46	29	19	8	85	61	55	74	82
65	47	30	20	10	86	62	59	76	83
66	48	31	21	12	87	63	60	77	85
67	49	32	22	17	88	65	61	84	86
68	51	33	23	18	89	66	62	86	87
69	52	37	24	19	90	67	65	94	88
70	58	41	25	21	91	71	71	95	89
71	60	42	26	22	93	73	72	98	90
72	64	44	31	23	94	75	75	800	91
73	66	45	33	25	95	76	76	2	92
74	69	47	34	26	96	77	77	3	93
76	70	48	35	27	97	78	78	4	94
77	71	52	41	28	98	79	85	5	95
78	78	53	42	29	99	81	709	9	96

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

97	96	94	79	14	58	81	87	11	22
98	98	95	81	15	61	82	89	12	23
99	1000	96	82	16	62	84	90	14	27
900	1	97	83	17	67	85	91	15	29
1	3	98	84	19	68	86	92	16	33
2	5	99	88	20	69	88	93	18	34
3	6	1100	89	21	70	89	94	19	39
4	7	1	90	23	73	90	95	20	41
5	8	2	91	30	75	92	98	21	45
9	9	4	92	38	76	93	99	22	46
11	10	6	95	40	77	94	1701	26	47
12	11	7	96	41	78	97	2	28	53
13	12	8	99	42	80	1600	3	31	54
15	13	9	1201	43	82	1	4	32	55
16	14	10	2	47	84	2	5	34	57
17	15	11	3	49	85	4	8	36	59
18	16	14	4	50	86	6	11	37	62
24	17	16	6	52	89	8	13	38	63
25	18	19	8	53	92	9	15	39	64
26	19	20	12	54	93	10	21	40	65
27	24	21	15	56	94	13	22	41	70
23	26	22	18	58	95	17	23	42	77
30	27	24	20	59	96	18	24	43	78
31	31	26	22	60	98	19	25	44	79
31	33	27	24	61	99	20	28	46	80
33	35	28	25	67	1501	21	30	47	83
35	36	33	27	68	2	22	31	48	87
36	37	34	29	69	3	23	32	49	88
38	38	36	31	74	6	24	36	50	89
40	41	37	40	75	8	25	38	51	90
41	42	38	41	78	11	27	39	52	91
43	43	39	43	82	13	28	40	56	92
44	44	40	46	83	14	31	44	57	93
45	45	41	50	89	16	32	46	58	94
46	46	42	51	90	17	35	48	59	97
47	50	43	54	91	20	38	54	60	99
49	51	44	55	92	21	41	55	62	2000
50	52	45	60	1402	25	42	57	64	1
52	53	46	61	7	27	43	60	66	2
55	54	47	63	8	30	46	61	68	3
57	55	48	65	10	35	47	62	69	4
59	58	49	67	12	37	48	64	71	6
60	59	51	68	14	38	50	66	74	8
61	62	52	71	16	41	51	68	76	9
62	64	53	72	19	45	52	72	78	11
63	66	57	74	20	46	53	73	80	15
66	67	58	75	22	47	54	74	81	16
67	68	59	76	23	48	55	76	82	18
69	72	61	77	24	49	57	77	84	20
70	73	62	81	33	51	59	82	85	23
73	74	63	82	34	55	60	88	92	28
74	76	65	88	35	56	62	89	96	29
76	77	66	89	36	58	63	91	98	30
78	78	67	91	38	59	64	93	99	32
79	79	68	98	42	63	70	94	1901	38
81	80	69	1301	43	64	75	95	8	39
84	82	70	4	44	65	76	96	9	40
86	84	71	5	46	66	77	99	10	41
88	85	73	6	49	67	78	1802	11	42
90	86	74	7	50	68	79	3	12	47
91	87	75	10	53	69	80	4	13	49
92	88	76	11	54	70	81	7	16	50
93	91	77	12	55	73	84	8	19	51
95	93	78	13	57	79	85	9	20	52

SOUTHWEST BRANCH PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

53	41	81	37	77	31	84	29	61	33
55	42	82	38	79	33	88	30	63	35
56	45	83	40	81	35	90	31	65	38
57	46	85	41	82	39	94	32	69	41
58	47	88	42	85	42	97	33	72	43
61	49	93	43	87	45	3300	34	78	44
62	51	94	44	89	48	3	35	74	46
64	52	98	48	90	50	4	36	75	47
65	53	99	49	91	51	5	37	76	48
67	54	3100	50	92	52	6	38	79	49
68	55	1	51	95	53	7	39	82	50
71	56	2	52	97	54	9	40	84	51
78	57	3	53	3203	59	10	41	85	52
79	58	5	56	4	60	13	42	86	53
80	61	7	57	15	61	14	46	97	54
83	62	8	58	17	62	15	47	3401	55
88	64	20	59	18	63	16	51	3	58
90	66	21	60	19	64	17	52	6	60
91	69	22	61	20	67	18	53	7	63
93	70	23	62	21	69	19	54	14	65
95	71	24	63	22	71	20	55	17	77
96	73	25	64	23	72	21	56	26	79
98	74	28	65	24	73	22	57	27	83
99	75	29	67	25	75	24	58	28	84
3000	77	30	68	26	77	25	59	29	85
39	78	33	69	27	79	26	60	30	88
40	80	36	74	29	83				

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—2853.

151	81	6	32	63	89	16	46	71	94
54	82	7	33	64	90	17	47	72	95
55	83	8	34	66	91	19	48	73	96
56	84	9	35	67	92	20	50	74	98
59	85	10	36	69	04	22	51	75	99
60	86	11	37	70	96	23	52	76	400
61	87	12	38	72	97	24	53	77	2
63	89	15	39	76	98	25	54	78	4
64	91	18	41	77	300	26	55	80	5
66	92	19	42	78	1	27	56	83	6
68	94	20	43	79	2	28	57	84	7
71	96	21	44	80	3	31	58	85	8
72	99	22	45	81	6	32	59	87	9
74	200	23	46	83	7	33	60	88	12
75	1	25	48	84	8	34	62	89	13
76	2	27	52	85	10	35	64	90	14
78	3	28	60	86	11	39	65	91	15
79	4	30	61	87	13	40	66	92	16
80	5	31	62	88	15	43	67	93	17

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

18	17	11	6	89	1	1000	99	1200	85
19	18	12	8	90	2	1	1100	1	86
20	19	14	9	91	5	2	2	2	88
25	20	15	10	92	6	3	6	4	89
27	21	13	13	93	7	5	7	5	92
29	24	20	14	95	8	6	8	6	93
30	25	23	16	96	9	8	9	7	95
31	27	24	17	97	10	9	12	8	96
33	28	25	18	801	11	10	14	9	97
34	29	26	21	2	12	11	16	11	98
35	30	27	22	5	13	12	17	13	99
36	35	28	24	6	15	13	18	14	1300
39	37	30	25	7	18	15	22	15	4
42	38	31	27	8	21	16	24	16	5
43	40	32	28	9	23	17	27	19	6
47	41	33	29	10	24	18	28	20	7
48	42	35	30	12	25	19	29	21	9
49	43	36	31	13	26	20	32	22	10
50	45	37	32	14	27	26	33	23	11
53	46	40	33	16	28	27	34	24	12
55	51	41	34	17	29	29	35	25	13
58	52	42	35	20	30	31	39	26	14
59	53	43	36	21	31	32	40	27	15
60	54	44	37	22	32	33	43	28	16
61	55	45	39	26	23	34	45	29	19
62	56	46	43	27	34	35	46	30	22
64	57	47	45	28	35	36	47	31	26
67	58	48	46	29	36	38	48	32	31
68	59	49	48	30	39	40	49	33	33
69	60	51	49	33	42	41	50	34	34
71	61	52	51	34	43	42	51	35	35
73	62	56	52	33	50	43	52	37	36
78	63	57	53	39	53	44	54	39	37
80	64	58	54	41	54	45	55	40	38
81	67	61	55	45	55	47	57	41	39
82	68	63	56	46	56	48	58	42	40
83	69	67	57	47	58	51	59	43	41
84	70	68	58	52	61	52	60	44	42
85	73	69	62	53	63	54	61	46	43
87	74	72	63	55	66	55	62	49	44
92	75	73	64	58	69	56	63	50	45
93	76	74	65	61	73	57	64	51	46
94	77	75	66	62	74	59	68	55	47
95	81	77	67	66	75	61	69	56	48
96	82	78	68	69	76	62	70	57	49
97	86	79	69	70	77	64	71	58	50
98	87	80	70	71	78	66	72	60	52
99	88	81	71	74	79	67	73	61	54
500	89	83	73	75	80	68	74	62	56
1	90	84	74	76	81	69	75	64	57
2	91	86	75	81	82	70	76	66	58
3	93	87	76	83	83	72	77	67	59
4	94	88	77	85	85	73	81	68	60
5	95	90	78	86	86	75	84	69	61
6	96	91	79	87	87	76	85	70	62
7	97	92	80	78	89	78	89	71	63
8	98	94	81	90	90	79	90	72	64
9	99	95	82	91	91	83	91	73	65
10	600	99	83	94	92	86	94	75	66
11	8	700	84	95	93	91	95	76	68
12	4	1	85	96	95	93	96	78	69
13	5	2	85	97	96	95	97	80	70
15	7	3	87	99	98	97	98	83	71
16	8	5	88	900	99	98	99	84	75

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

77	82	80	91	94	97	92	84	67	47
78	83	82	92	95	98	93	85	68	48
80	84	85	93	96	99	94	87	69	50
81	85	86	94	98	1900	98	88	70	51
82	86	88	95	1800	1	99	89	71	52
83	87	89	97	2	3	2000	90	76	53
84	88	90	98	8	5	2	91	77	54
85	89	91	1700	5	6	4	92	78	55
88	90	92	1	6	8	5	95	79	56
91	91	93	8	9	9	6	98	80	58
92	93	96	9	11	10	7	97	81	59
93	95	98	13	13	11	8	98	83	64
95	97	99	16	14	12	10	99	85	65
97	99	1600	17	15	14	11	2100	86	66
98	1501	1	18	16	15	13	1	87	67
99	2	5	20	17	16	14	2	88	68
1400	3	6	21	18	17	15	3	89	69
3	4	8	22	19	18	16	4	90	70
5	5	10	23	20	20	17	5	91	71
6	6	14	24	21	21	18	6	93	73
7	7	15	25	22	22	19	7	94	74
9	8	16	31	23	23	20	10	95	75
11	9	17	33	24	24	21	11	97	76
12	10	19	34	25	25	23	12	98	77
13	11	20	35	27	27	26	13	2200	78
15	13	21	36	28	28	27	15	1	80
17	14	22	37	32	29	28	16	3	81
18	15	23	38	33	30	29	17	4	82
21	16	24	39	34	31	30	18	5	84
22	18	28	40	35	33	32	19	6	85
23	23	31	45	37	35	35	21	7	86
25	24	32	46	41	37	36	27	8	87
26	25	33	47	42	38	37	28	9	88
27	26	35	48	43	39	38	29	10	89
28	28	37	51	45	40	39	30	12	90
30	29	38	52	46	41	40	33	13	91
31	80	39	56	47	42	41	34	14	92
32	32	41	57	48	44	42	35	15	93
35	33	43	58	49	46	45	36	16	95
36	35	45	61	50	47	46	38	17	96
37	36	47	62	55	48	47	39	18	98
40	37	48	63	57	49	48	40	19	99
41	38	49	64	58	51	49	41	20	2300
42	41	50	65	59	52	50	42	21	4
44	42	60	66	61	56	51	44	22	5
52	44	61	67	64	58	52	46	23	8
56	45	64	68	65	59	53	48	24	13
60	46	66	69	67	60	54	49	27	14
64	47	67	70	69	65	57	50	28	15
65	48	68	71	73	66	59	51	29	16
66	49	69	75	74	67	61	52	30	19
67	50	70	76	75	68	62	53	31	20
69	51	71	78	76	70	63	54	33	21
70	53	72	79	78	73	66	55	34	22
71	63	73	83	79	74	68	56	36	24
72	65	75	84	80	77	69	57	37	27
74	67	76	86	82	79	70	58	38	28
75	68	77	87	83	80	72	59	39	29
76	70	78	88	84	81	74	60	40	30
77	72	79	89	85	82	75	61	41	32
78	73	81	90	87	83	76	62	42	34
79	74	82	91	88	86	79	64	43	35
80	77	89	92	90	89	82	65	45	36
81	78	90	93	96	90	83	66	46	37

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

38	39	27	33	26	25	16	50	33	9
39	40	29	34	27	26	27	51	34	11
40	41	30	35	31	27	28	52	35	12
41	42	31	36	32	28	29	53	36	13
42	43	32	37	33	29	30	54	37	14
43	44	33	38	34	30	31	55	38	15
44	45	34	39	35	31	32	56	39	16
45	46	35	40	36	32	33	57	40	17
46	47	36	41	37	33	34	58	41	18
47	48	37	42	38	34	35	59	42	19
48	49	38	43	39	35	36	60	43	20
49	50	39	44	40	36	37	61	44	21
50	51	40	45	41	37	38	62	45	22
51	52	41	46	42	38	39	63	46	23
52	53	42	47	43	39	40	64	47	24
53	54	43	48	44	40	41	65	48	25
54	55	44	49	45	41	42	66	49	26
55	56	45	50	46	42	43	67	50	27
56	57	46	51	47	43	44	68	51	28
57	58	47	52	48	44	45	69	52	29
58	59	48	53	49	45	46	70	53	30
59	60	49	54	50	46	47	71	54	31
60	61	50	55	51	47	48	72	55	32
61	62	51	56	52	48	49	73	56	33
62	63	52	57	53	49	50	74	57	34
63	64	53	58	54	50	51	75	58	35
64	65	54	59	55	51	52	76	59	36
65	66	55	60	56	52	53	77	60	37
66	67	56	61	57	53	54	78	61	38
67	68	57	62	58	54	55	79	62	39
68	69	58	63	59	55	56	80	63	40
69	70	59	64	60	56	57	81	64	41
70	71	60	65	61	57	58	82	65	42
71	72	61	66	62	58	59	83	66	43
72	73	62	67	63	59	60	84	67	44
73	74	63	68	64	60	61	85	68	45
74	75	64	69	65	61	62	86	69	46
75	76	65	70	66	62	63	87	70	47
76	77	66	71	67	63	64	88	71	48
77	78	67	72	68	64	65	89	72	49
78	79	68	73	69	65	66	90	73	50
79	80	69	74	70	66	67	91	74	51
80	81	70	75	71	67	68	92	75	52
81	82	71	76	72	68	69	93	76	53
82	83	72	77	73	69	70	94	77	54
83	84	73	78	74	70	71	95	78	55
84	85	74	79	75	71	72	96	79	56
85	86	75	80	76	72	73	97	80	57
86	87	76	81	77	73	74	98	81	58
87	88	77	82	78	74	75	99	82	59
88	89	78	83	79	75	76	100	83	60
89	90	79	84	80	76	77	101	84	61
90	91	80	85	81	77	78	102	85	62
91	92	81	86	82	78	79	103	86	63
92	93	82	87	83	79	80	104	87	64
93	94	83	88	84	80	81	105	88	65
94	95	84	89	85	81	82	106	89	66
95	96	85	90	86	82	83	107	90	67
96	97	86	91	87	83	84	108	91	68
97	98	87	92	88	84	85	109	92	69
98	99	88	93	89	85	86	110	93	70
99	100	89	94	90	86	87	111	94	71
100	101	90	95	91	87	88	112	95	72
101	102	91	96	92	88	89	113	96	73
102	103	92	97	93	89	90	114	97	74
103	104	93	98	94	90	91	115	98	75
104	105	94	99	95	91	92	116	99	76
105	106	95	100	96	92	93	117	100	77
106	107	96	101	97	93	94	118	101	78
107	108	97	102	98	94	95	119	102	79
108	109	98	103	99	95	96	120	103	80
109	110	99	104	100	96	97	121	104	81
110	111	100	105	101	97	98	122	105	82
111	112	101	106	102	98	99	123	106	83
112	113	102	107	103	99	100	124	107	84
113	114	103	108	104	100	101	125	108	85
114	115	104	109	105	101	102	126	109	86
115	116	105	110	106	102	103	127	110	87
116	117	106	111	107	103	104	128	111	88
117	118	107	112	108	104	105	129	112	89
118	119	108	113	109	105	106	130	113	90
119	120	109	114	110	106	107	131	114	91
120	121	110	115	111	107	108	132	115	92
121	122	111	116	112	108	109	133	116	93
122	123	112	117	113	109	110	134	117	94
123	124	113	118	114	110	111	135	118	95
124	125	114	119	115	111	112	136	119	96
125	126	115	120	116	112	113	137	120	97
126	127	116	121	117	113	114	138	121	98
127	128	117	122	118	114	115	139	122	99
128	129	118	123	119	115	116	140	123	100
129	130	119	124	120	116	117	141	124	101
130	131	120	125	121	117	118	142	125	102
131	132	121	126	122	118	119	143	126	103
132	133	122	127	123	119	120	144	127	104
133	134	123	128	124	120	121	145	128	105
134	135	124	129	125	121	122	146	129	106
135	136	125	130	126	122	123	147	130	107
136	137	126	131	127	123	124	148	131	108
137	138	127	132	128	124	125	149	132	109
138	139	128	133	129	125	126	150	133	110
139	140	129	134	130	126	127	151	134	111
140	141	130	135	131	127	128	152	135	112
141	142	131	136	132	128	129	153	136	113
142	143	132	137	133	129	130	154	137	114
143	144	133	138	134	130	131	155	138	115
144	145	134	139	135	131	132	156	139	116
145	146	135	140	136	132	133	157	140	117
146	147	136	141	137	133	134	158	141	118
147	148	137	142	138	134	135	159	142	119
148	149	138	143	139	135	136	160	143	120
149	150	139	144	140	136	137	161	144	121
150	151	140	145	141	137	138	162	145	122
151	152	141	146	142	138	139	163	146	123
152	153	142	147	143	139	140	164	147	124
153	154	143	148	144	140	141	165	148	125
154	155	144	149	145	141	142	166	149	126
155	156	145	150	146	142	143	167	150	127
156	157	146	151	147	143	144	168	151	128
157	158	147	152	148	144	145	169	152	129
158	159	148	153	149	145	146	170	153	130
159	160	149	154	150	146	147	171	154	131
160	161	150	155	151	147	148	172	155	132
161	162	151	156	152	148	149	173	156	133
162	163	152	157	153	149	150	174	157	134
163	164	153	158	154	150	151	175	158	135
164	165	154	159	155	151	152	176	159	136
165	166	155	160	156	152	153	177	160	137
166	167	156	161	157	153	154	178	161	138
167	168	157	162	158	154	155	179	162	139
168	169	158	163	159	155	156	180	163	140
169	170	159	164	160	156	157	181	164	141
170	171	160	165	161	157	158	182	165	142
171	172	161	166	162	158	159	183	166	143
172	173	162	167	163	159	160	184	167	144
173	174	163	168	164	160	161	185	168	145
174	175	164	169	165	161	162	186	169	146
175	176	165	170	166	162	163	187	170	147
176	177	166	171	167	163	164	188	171	148
177	178	167	172	168	164	165	189	172	149
178	179	168	173	169	165	166	190	173	150
179	180	169	174	170	166	167	191	174	151
180	181	170	175	171	167	168	192	175	152
181	182	171	176	172	168	169	193	176	153
182	183	172	177	173	169	170	194	177	154
183	184	173	178	174	170	171	195	178	155
184	185	174	179	175	171	172	196	179	156
185	186	175	180	176	172	173	197	180	157
186	187	176	181	177	173	174	198	181	158
187	188	177	182	178	174	175	199	182	159
188	189	178	183	179	175	176	200	183	160
189	190	179	184	180	176	177	201	184	161
19									

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

89	76	73	65	67	50	35	14	18	62
90	77	74	66	68	51	38	15	14	63
93	79	75	67	69	52	40	17	15	64
94	80	77	73	70	55	41	18	17	65
95	81	79	74	71	56	42	19	21	66
96	83	80	75	73	57	43	20	22	67
97	84	81	76	74	60	44	21	23	68
98	85	82	77	75	62	47	22	24	69
3801	86	83	78	76	63	48	25	25	70
3	87	84	81	77	64	49	27	26	71
5	90	87	83	78	65	50	28	30	72
6	92	88	85	79	67	52	29	31	73
7	93	89	86	80	69	53	31	32	74
8	94	90	87	81	71	54	32	34	76
9	98	91	88	84	72	55	33	35	77
10	99	93	89	85	74	56	34	46	78
11	3400	94	90	86	75	57	36	47	79
12	1	95	91	88	76	59	39	48	80
13	2	96	92	89	77	60	40	49	81
14	6	3501	98	90	78	61	41	50	82
15	7	2	94	91	79	62	43	58	83
16	9	4	95	97	80	64	44	61	84
17	11	5	96	3700	81	65	46	67	85
20	13	6	97	1	82	66	47	69	86
21	14	7	98	2	84	67	50	70	87
22	15	9	99	3	85	68	51	71	88
24	16	11	3600	4	86	71	52	72	89
25	17	14	8	5	87	73	55	73	90
26	19	15	4	6	88	75	61	74	91
28	20	16	6	7	89	76	62	75	92
29	21	17	7	8	90	77	64	78	93
31	22	18	8	9	91	78	65	79	94
32	23	19	9	10	92	79	66	80	95
34	25	20	10	11	93	80	67	83	96
35	26	22	12	12	94	82	69	84	97
36	27	23	17	13	95	83	70	85	98
37	28	24	18	14	96	84	71	86	99
39	29	26	19	16	97	85	72	88	4200
40	32	27	23	17	98	86	73	89	1
41	34	28	24	18	99	87	78	90	2
42	36	30	25	19	3801	88	81	91	3
44	37	31	28	20	2	89	82	92	4
45	38	32	29	21	3	90	83	95	5
46	41	33	31	22	4	91	84	96	6
48	42	34	36	23	5	92	85	97	7
49	45	35	37	24	6	93	86	99	8
50	46	36	38	25	7	94	87	4100	9
53	47	37	39	26	9	95	88	35	10
54	48	38	41	27	14	96	89	36	11
55	49	40	45	28	15	97	90	37	12
56	50	41	46	29	16	98	91	38	13
58	51	42	49	33	17	99	92	39	14
59	53	44	50	34	18	3900	93	40	15
60	59	45	51	35	19	1	95	41	16
61	60	46	52	36	20	2	96	43	17
62	61	47	53	37	21	3	4001	45	18
64	62	48	56	41	23	4	2	46	19
66	63	50	58	42	24	5	3	47	20
67	64	51	59	43	26	6	4	51	21
68	65	52	60	44	27	7	5	52	22
69	66	53	61	45	28	9	6	56	23
72	67	54	62	46	29	10	7	57	24
73	68	57	63	47	31	11	9	58	25
74	70	59	64	48	33	12	10	60	26
75	71	63	66	49	34	13	11	61	29

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS—CONTINUED.

30	42	53	64	75	85	95	8	20	34
31	43	54	66	76	86	96	10	21	35
32	44	55	67	77	87	97	12	22	36
33	45	56	68	78	88	98	13	23	37
34	46	58	69	79	89	99	14	24	38
35	48	59	70	80	90		15	28	39
36	49	60	71	81	91	4300	16	29	44
37	50	61	72	82	92	2	17	30	49
38	51	62	73	83	93	4	19	31	50
39	52	63	74	84	94	7			

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—2727.

1	91	26	64	99	36	74	17	54	17
2	92	27	65	200	37	76	18	55	18
3	93	28	66	1	38	78	19	57	19
4	94	29	67	2	39	79	20	58	20
5	95	30	68	3	40	80	21	59	21
6	96	31	69	4	42	82	22	60	22
62	97	32	70	5	43	83	23	61	23
63	98	33	71	6	44	84	24	62	24
64	99	34	72	7	45	86	26	63	25
65	100	38	73	8	46	87	27	64	26
66	1	39	74	9	47	88	28	65	28
67	2	40	75	10	48	89	29	66	29
68	3	41	76	12	49	90	30	65	30
69	4	42	77	13	50	91	31	88	31
70	5	43	78	14	51	92	32	89	32
71	6	44	79	15	52	93	33	90	33
72	7	45	80	16	53	94	34	92	34
73	8	46	81	17	55	95	35	93	35
74	9	47	82	18	56	98	36	95	36
75	10	48	83	19	57	99	37	96	37
76	11	49	84	20	58	300	38	97	38
77	12	50	85	21	59	1	39	98	39
78	13	51	86	22	60	2	40	99	40
79	14	52	87	23	61	3	41	400	41
80	15	53	88	24	62	4	42	1	42
81	16	54	89	25	63	5	43	2	43
82	17	55	90	26	64	6	45	3	44
83	18	56	91	27	65	7	46	4	45
84	19	57	92	28	66	8	47	5	46
85	20	58	93	29	67	9	48	9	47
86	21	59	94	30	69	11	49	10	48
87	22	60	95	32	70	12	50	11	49
88	23	61	96	33	71	13	51	12	50
89	24	62	97	34	72	14	52	13	51
90	25	63	98	35	73	15	53	16	52

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—CONTINUED.

8	82	67	38	18	4	27	17	14	74
9	84	68	39	19	5	28	18	15	75
10	85	69	40	20	6	29	19	16	76
12	86	70	41	21	7	31	20	17	77
18	90	71	42	22	8	32	21	18	78
14	91	72	43	23	9	33	22	21	79
15	92	73	44	24	11	34	24	22	80
16	93	74	45	25	12	35	26	23	81
17	94	75	46	26	22	36	27	24	82
18	95	76	47	27	23	37	28	28	83
19	97	77	48	28	30	38	29	31	84
20	98	78	49	29	31	39	30	33	86
21	99	79	50	31	32	40	31	36	87
22	1500	80	51	32	33	41	32	37	88
23	1	81	52	33	34	42	36	38	89
24	2	82	53	34	35	43	37	39	90
26	3	83	54	35	36	44	38	40	91
27	4	84	55	36	37	45	41	41	92
28	5	85	56	37	38	46	59	42	93
29	6	86	57	39	39	47	60	43	94
30	7	87	58	40	40	48	61	44	95
31	8	88	59	41	41	49	62	45	96
32	11	89	60	42	42	50	63	46	97
33	12	90	62	43	43	51	64	47	98
34	13	91	63	44	44	52	65	48	99
35	14	92	65	45	45	53	66	49	2500
36	15	93	66	46	46	54	67	50	1
37	16	94	67	47	47	55	68	51	2
38	19	95	69	48	48	56	69	52	6
39	20	96	70	49	49	57	70	53	7
40	22	97	72	50	50	58	71	54	8
41	23	98	73	51	51	59	72	55	9
42	34	99	74	52	52	60	73	56	11
43	35	1600	75	53	53	61	74	57	13
44	36	1	76	54	54	62	75	58	14
45	37	2	77	55	55	63	76	59	15
46	38	3	78	56	56	64	77	60	16
47	39	4	79	57	57	65	78	61	17
53	40	5	80	58	58	66	79	62	29
54	41	6	81	59	59	67	80	63	30
55	42	7	82	60	60	68	81	64	31
56	43	8	83	61	61	69	82	65	32
57	44	9	84	62	62	70	83	66	33
58	45	10	85	63	63	71	84	67	34
59	46	12	86	64	64	72	85	68	35
60	47	15	87	65	65	73	86	69	36
61	48	16	88	66	66	74	87	70	37
62	49	17	89	67	67	75	88	71	38
65	50	18	90	68	68	76	89	72	39
66	51	19	91	69	69	77	90	73	40
67	52	21	92	70	70	78	91	74	41
68	53	22	93	71	71	79	92	75	42
69	54	23	94	72	72	80	93	76	43
70	55	24	95	73	73	81	94	77	44
71	56	25	96	74	74	82	95	78	45
72	57	26	97	75	75	83	96	79	46
78	58	27	98	76	76	84	97	80	47
74	59	28	99	77	77	85	98	81	48
75	60	31	1711	78	78	86	99	82	49
76	61	32	12	79	79	87	100	83	50
77	62	33	13	80	80	88	101	84	51
78	63	34	14	81	81	89	102	85	52
79	64	35	15	82	82	90	103	86	53
80	65	36	16	83	83	91	104	87	54
81	66	37	17	84	84	92	105	88	55
				85	85	93	106	89	56
				86	86	94	107	90	57
				87	87	95	108	91	58
				88	88	96	109	92	59
				89	89	97	110	93	60
				90	90	98	111	94	61
				91	91	99	112	95	62
				92	92	100	113	96	63
				93	93	101	114	97	64
				94	94	102	115	98	65
				95	95	103	116	99	66
				96	96	104	117	100	67
				97	97	105	118	101	68
				98	98	106	119	102	69
				99	99	107	120	103	70
				100	100	108	121	104	71
				101	101	109	122	105	72
				102	102	110	123	106	73
				103	103	111	124	107	74
				104	104	112	125	108	75
				105	105	113	126	109	76
				106	106	114	127	110	77
				107	107	115	128	111	78
				108	108	116	129	112	79
				109	109	117	130	113	80
				110	110	118	131	114	81
				111	111	119	132	115	82
				112	112	120	133	116	83
				113	113	121	134	117	84
				114	114	122	135	118	85
				115	115	123	136	119	86
				116	116	124	137	120	87
				117	117	125	138	121	88
				118	118	126	139	122	89
				119	119	127	140	123	90
				120	120	128	141	124	91
				121	121	129	142	125	92
				122	122	130	143	126	93
				123	123	131	144	127	94
				124	124	132	145	128	95
				125	125	133	146	129	96
				126	126	134	147	130	97
				127	127	135	148	131	98
				128	128	136	149	132	99
				129	129	137	150	133	100
				130	130	138	151	134	101
				131	131	139	152	135	102
				132	132	140	153	136	103
				133	133	141	154	137	104
				134	134	142	155	138	105
				135	135	143	156	139	106
				136	136	144	157	140	107
				137	137	145	158	141	108
				138	138	146	159	142	109
				139	139	147	160	143	110
				140	140	148	161	144	111
				141	141	149	162	145	112
				142	142	150	163	146	113
				143	143	151	164	147	114
				144	144	152	165	148	115
				145	145	153	166	149	116
				146	146	154	167	150	117
				147	147	155	168	151	118
				148	148	156	169	152	119
				149	149	157	170	153	120
				150	150	158	171	154	121
				151	151	159	172	155	122
				152	152	160	173	156	123
				153	153	161	174	157	124
				154	154	162	175	158	125
				155	155	163	176	159	126
				156	156	164	177	160	127
				157	157	165	178	161	128
				158	158	166	179	162	129
				159	159	167	180	163	130
				160	160	168	181	164	131
				161	161	169	182	165	132
				162	162	170	183	166	133
				163	163	171	184	167	134
				164	164	172	185	168	135
				165	165	173	186	169	136
				166	166	174	187	170	137
				167	167	175	188	171	138
				168	168	176	189	172	139
				169	169	177	190	173	140
				170	170	178	191	174	141
				171	171	179	192	175	142
				172	172	180	193	176	143
				173	173	181	194	177	144
				174	174	182	195	178	145
				175	175	183	196	179	146
				176	176	184	197	180	147
				177	177	185	198	181	148
				178	178	186	199	182	149
				179	179	187	200	183	150
				180	180	188	201	184	151
				181	181	189	202	185	152
				182	182	190	203	186	153
				183	183	191	204	187	154
				184	184	192	205	188	155
				185	185	193	206	189	156
				186	186	194	207	190	157
				187	187	195	208	191	158
				188	188	196	209	192	159
				189	189	197	210	193	160
				190	190	198	211	194	161
				191	191	199	212	195	162
				192	192	200	213	196	163
				19					

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—CONTINUED.

87	78	79	79	52	41	38	31	26	8
88	83	80	80	53	42	39	32	30	9
89	84	81	81	55	43	40	33	31	10
90	85	82	82	56	44	41	35	32	11
91	86	83	83	57	45	43	36	33	12
92	2506	84	85	58	46	44	39	34	13
93	7	85	87	59	47	45	40	35	14
94	8	86	89	60	48	46	41	36	15
95	9	87	90	66	49	49	42	37	16
96	10	88	91	67	50	56	48	38	17
97	11	89	92	68	51	57	49	39	18
2411	12	2611	93	69	53	60	50	40	19
12	13	12	94	70	58	61	51	41	21
13	14	18	95	74	60	62	52	42	22
14	15	16	96	75	61	63	53	43	23
15	16	17	97	76	62	64	54	44	24
16	17	18	98	77	63	65	55	45	25
20	18	19	99	78	67	66	56	46	26
21	19	20	2700	79	68	67	58	47	27
22	20	21	1	80	69	68	59	48	28
23	21	22	2	84	70	69	60	49	29
23	22	23	3	85	71	70	61	54	30
24	22	24	4	87	72	71	62	55	31
25	23	25	5	88	73	72	67	56	33
29	24	26	6	90	74	73	68	57	34
30	25	27	7	92	76	74	71	59	35
31	26	31	8	93	77	75	73	60	36
32	27	32	9	94	78	76	74	61	37
33	28	33	10	94	79	77	77	62	40
34	29	34	11	95	80	78	80	63	41
35	30	35	13	96	81	79	81	64	42
36	31	36	14	97	82	80	82	65	43
37	32	37	15	98	83	81	83	66	44
38	33	38	16	99	84	82	84	67	45
39	34	39	17	2800	85	83	86	68	46
40	35	40	18	1	86	84	89	69	47
41	36	41	19	4	98	85	91	70	48
42	37	42	20	5	99	86	93	71	49
43	38	43	21	7	2900	87	94	72	51
44	39	44	22	11	1	88	95	73	52
45	41	45	23	12	3	89	3100	74	53
46	42	46	24	15	6	90	1	75	54
48	43	47	25	16	7	91	2	76	55
49	44	48	26	17	8	92	3	77	56
50	45	49	27	18	9	93	4	78	57
51	46	50	28	19	10	95	5	79	58
54	47	51	29	20	11	96	6	80	59
59	48	52	30	21	12	97	7	81	61
60	49	53	31	22	13	98	8	82	62
61	50	54	32	23	14	99	9	83	63
62	51	62	33	24	15	3000	10	84	64
63	52	63	37	25	16	1	11	86	65
64	53	64	38	26	17	2	12	87	66
65	54	65	39	27	18	3	13	88	67
66	55	66	40	30	19	4	14	90	68
67	56	67	41	31	20	10	15	91	77
68	57	68	42	32	22	11	16	93	87
69	58	71	43	33	23	18	17	94	88
70	59	72	44	34	24	19	18	95	89
71	60	73	45	35	26	20	19	96	90
73	61	74	46	36	27	21	20	97	91
74	62	75	47	37	28	27	21	98	92
75	63	76	48	38	35	28	22	3200	93
76	64	77	49	39	36	29	23	4	96
77	65	78	50	40	37	30	24	7	97

CONSOLIDATION BONDS—CONTINUED.

98	76	66	16	97	59	37	3801	52	3900
99	77	67	17	98	60	38	7	53	1
3300	79	68	18	99	61	39	8	54	2
2	84	69	19	8600	62	40	9	55	3
5	85	70	26	1	63	41	10	56	4
6	86	71	27	2	64	42	11	57	5
7	95	72	28	3	65	43	12	58	6
9	96	73	29	7	66	44	14	59	7
10	97	74	30	8	67	45	15	60	8
11	98	75	31	9	69	46	16	61	9
12	99	76	32	11	71	50	17	62	11
13	3400	77	33	13	72	51	18	63	12
14	1	78	34	14	73	52	19	64	13
15	2	79	35	17	74	54	20	65	14
16	3	80	36	18	75	55	23	66	15
17	4	81	37	19	76	56	24	67	16
18	5	82	38	20	85	58	25	68	17
19	6	83	39	22	3706	59	26	69	18
20	7	84	40	24	7	62	27	70	19
21	8	85	41	26	8	63	28	72	20
22	9	86	64	33	9	65	29	73	21
23	12	87	65	34	10	66	30	74	22
24	17	88	66	35	11	69	31	75	23
27	37	89	67	36	12	72	32	76	24
28	38	90	68	37	14	73	33	78	25
29	39	91	72	38	15	74	34	79	26
30	40	92	73	39	16	77	35	80	27
33	41	93	74	40	17	78	36	81	28
34	42	94	75	41	18	79	37	82	29
35	43	95	76	42	19	80	38	83	31
36	44	96	77	43	21	81	39	84	32
37	45	98	78	45	22	83	40	85	33
38	53	99	79	46	25	86	41	86	34
39	54	3500	80	47	26	87	42	87	35
46	55	1	81	48	27	88	43	88	36
49	56	2	83	49	28	89	44	89	37
55	57	3	85	50	29	91	45	89	38
56	58	4	87	51	30	92	46	91	39
57	59	6	88	53	32	95	47	93	40
67	60	7	89	54	33	96	48	94	41
68	61	8	90	55	34	97	49	96	42
69	63	13	91	56	35	98	50	98	43
73	64	14	92	57	36	99	51	99	44
74	65	15	96	58					

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

PLATTE COUNTRY RAILROAD BONDS—504.

1	72	88	10	69	39	4	79	47	12
3	73	61	11	73	40	5	82	48	14
4	75	52	12	74	42	6	83	49	16
6	77	53	13	75	43	7	84	50	18
9	78	54	14	76	45	8	85	51	22
14	79	56	15	77	46	9	87	52	25
17	80	58	16	79	47	10	88	53	26
18	81	59	17	80	50	12	89	54	27
19	82	60	18	81	52	13	90	55	28
20	83	61	19	82	53	14	91	56	29
22	84	64	21	83	54	15	95	57	36
24	85	67	22	84	55	16	505	60	87
26	86	68	23	85	56	17	6	61	46
29	88	69	24	86	57	20	7	62	47
30	89	70	27	87	58	21	8	64	49
31	90	71	28	88	59	22	9	65	50
32	92	72	29	89	60	23	10	66	52
33	94	73	31	90	61	24	11	67	54
34	96	74	33	91	63	25	12	68	58
37	97	75	35	92	64	26	13	69	59
38	98	76	36	93	65	27	14	72	61
39	100	77	37	94	68	28	15	73	62
40	1	79	39	95	69	29	16	74	64
41	2	80	40	96	70	30	17	80	65
42	4	82	41	97	71	39	19	81	66
43	5	84	42	98	72	40	20	82	67
44	6	85	43	99	73	42	21	83	68
45	7	86	44	301	74	43	22	84	69
46	8	87	45	2	75	44	23	85	70
47	9	88	46	3	76	45	24	86	71
48	10	89	47	4	77	48	25	87	72
49	11	90	48	5	80	49	27	88	75
50	12	91	49	6	81	50	29	89	76
51	14	92	50	7	82	52	30	90	77
52	17	93	51	8	83	53	31	91	78
53	18	94	52	10	84	54	32	92	79
55	19	95	53	14	85	56	33	94	80
53	20	96	54	23	86	58	34	96	81
57	21	97	55	25	87	61	35	97	82
58	22	98	56	26	88	62	36	98	85
59	23	99	57	27	89	64	37	99	87
60	24	200	58	28	90	65	38	600	88
62	25	1	59	30	91	68	39	1	89
63	26	2	60	31	92	69	40	2	90
65	27	3	61	32	93	70	41	3	92
66	28	4	62	33	94	73	42	4	93
67	30	5	63	34	96	74	43	5	94
68	31	6	64	36	97	76	44	6	97
69	32	7	65	37	98	77	45	10	98
70	34	8	66	38	400	78	46	11	700
71	37	9	67						

**NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.**

CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD BONDS—392.

1	83	70	41	97	57	13	68	21	85
2	87	71	42	300	58	14	69	22	86
3	90	72	44	1	60	15	70	25	87
4	91	73	45	4	62	17	71	27	88
5	95	74	46	5	65	18	72	30	91
6	101	77	48	6	67	20	73	31	92
9	3	79	51	8	69	21	74	32	93
16	4	80	52	9	70	22	75	34	96
20	8	81	53	11	71	23	80	35	99
25	9	83	54	12	72	25	81	37	602
26	10	84	55	13	73	26	82	38	3
27	12	85	57	14	74	27	83	39	4
28	13	87	59	16	76	32	85	40	5
29	14	89	60	17	77	35	86	42	6
30	17	90	61	18	78	36	87	43	7
35	18	91	62	19	79	37	90	45	9
37	19	96	63	20	80	38	91	48	11
40	20	97	64	21	81	39	94	50	13
44	25	99	65	22	83	40	95	51	14
45	26	200	67	23	85	41	96	52	17
46	27	3	71	24	86	42	97	54	18
50	30	4	72	25	89	43	98	55	19
51	31	5	73	26	91	44	99	56	20
52	34	6	74	27	92	45	500	57	21
56	40	7	76	29	94	47	1	58	22
61	41	8	77	31	95	48	2	59	23
64	43	9	78	34	96	49	4	60	24
66	44	10	82	36	98	50	5	61	25
67	51	11	84	38	400	51	6	62	26
69	52	19	85	39	2	52	7	63	30
71	53	24	88	40	3	53	11	65	32
72	54	25	89	41	4	55	12	67	34
73	56	26	90	43	5	56	13	68	37
74	58	27	91	45	6	58	14	74	38
75	59	28	92	46	7	63	15	75	39
76	60	29	93	47	8	64	16	76	40
77	61	30	94	51	9	65	17	77	45
78	62	37	95	53	10	66	18	81	46
79	64	40	96	54	11	67	19	83	48
82	69								

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING
SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

STATE BONDS PROPER—489.

1	57	11	68	20	64	8	62	10	61
2	58	12	69	21	65	9	63	11	62
3	59	13	70	22	66	10	64	12	63
4	62	14	71	23	67	11	65	13	64
5	64	18	72	24	68	12	66	14	65
7	66	20	74	25	69	13	67	15	66
8	67	21	76	26	70	14	68	17	67
9	68	22	77	27	71	15	69	18	68
10	69	23	79	28	72	16	70	19	69
11	70	24	80	29	73	17	71	20	70
12	71	25	81	30	74	18	72	21	71
13	72	26	82	31	75	19	73	22	72
14	73	27	83	32	76	20	74	23	73
15	74	28	85	33	77	21	75	24	74
17	75	29	86	34	78	22	76	25	75
18	77	32	87	35	79	23	77	26	76
19	78	34	89	36	80	24	78	27	77
21	79	35	91	37	81	25	79	28	78
26	80	37	94	38	82	26	80	29	79
27	81	38	95	39	83	27	81	30	80
28	82	39	96	40	84	28	82	31	81
29	83	40	97	41	85	29	83	32	82
30	84	41	98	42	86	30	84	33	83
31	85	42	99	43	87	31	85	34	84
32	86	43	200	44	88	32	86	35	85
33	87	44	1	45	89	33	87	36	86
34	88	45	2	46	90	34	88	37	87
37	89	47	3	47	91	35	89	38	88
38	90	49	4	48	92	36	90	39	89
39	92	50	5	49	93	37	91	40	90
42	94	51	6	50	94	38	92	41	91
43	96	52	7	51	95	39	93	42	92
44	98	53	8	52	96	40	94	43	93
45	99	54	9	53	97	41	95	44	94
46	101	56	10	54	98	42	96	45	95
47	2	57	11	55	99	43	97	46	96
48	3	58	12	56	300	44	98	47	97
49	4	60	13	57	1	45	99	48	98
51	5	61	14	58	2	46	400	49	99
52	6	63	15	59	3	57	5	50	500
53	7	64	16	60	4	58	6	51	1
54	8	65	17	61	5	59	7	52	2
55	9	66	18	62	6	60	8	53	3
56	10	67	19	63	7	61	9	54	4

NUMBERS OF MISSOURI STATE BONDS OF THE FOLLOWING SERIES OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1875.

SEVEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED BONDS—1589.

371	33	60	24	56	62	24	85	69	39
72	34	63	25	57	63	25	1213	70	40
73	37	64	47	58	64	26	14	71	41
74	38	68	901	59	65	27	15	72	42
475	39	72	3	60	66	28	16	73	44
76	40	73	5	61	67	29	17	74	45
77	41	74	6	62	68	30	18	75	46
78	44	75	7	63	69	31	19	76	47
79	45	76	8	64	70	32	20	77	48
80	46	77	9	65	71	33	21	78	49
81	48	78	10	66	72	34	22	79	50
82	49	79	11	67	73	35	23	80	51
83	50	80	12	68	74	36	24	94	52
88	51	81	13	69	75	37	25	95	53
89	52	82	14	70	76	38	26	96	54
90	53	83	15	1002	77	39	27	97	55
91	55	84	16	3	78	40	29	98	56
92	56	85	17	4	79	41	30	99	57
94	60	86	18	5	81	42	31	1801	58
95	61	87	19	6	82	43	32	2	59
96	62	88	20	7	83	44	33	3	60
97	63	89	21	8	87	45	34	4	61
98	64	90	22	9	88	47	35	5	62
99	65	91	23	10	89	48	36	6	63
500	66	92	24	11	90	49	37	7	64
1	67	93	25	12	91	51	38	8	65
2	68	94	26	13	92	52	39	9	66
3	69	95	27	14	93	54	40	10	67
4	70	96	28	15	94	55	41	11	68
5	71	97	29	16	95	56	42	12	69
6	72	98	30	17	96	57	43	13	70
7	73	99	31	18	97	58	44	14	71
8	74	800	32	19	98	59	45	15	72
10	75	1	33	20	99	60	46	16	73
11	76	2	34	21	1100	61	47	17	74
12	77	3	35	22	1	62	48	18	75
13	78	4	36	23	2	63	49	19	76
14	79	5	37	24	3	64	50	20	77
15	80	6	38	25	4	65	51	21	78
16	81	7	39	26	5	66	52	22	79
17	82	8	40	27	6	67	53	23	80
18	83	9	41	29	7	68	54	24	81
19	84	10	42	30	8	69	55	25	82
20	90	11	43	32	11	70	56	26	83
21	91	12	44	33	12	71	57	27	84
22	97	13	45	51	13	72	58	28	85
23	98	14	46	52	14	73	59	29	86
24	99	15	47	53	15	74	60	30	87
25	600	16	48	54	16	75	61	31	88
26	747	17	49	55	17	76	62	32	89
27	48	18	50	56	18	77	63	33	90
28	49	19	51	57	19	78	64	34	91
29	51	20	52	58	20	79	65	35	92
30	54	21	53	59	21	80	66	36	93
31	56	22	54	60	22	82	67	37	94
32	57	23	55	61	23	84	68	38	95

SEVEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED BONDS—CONTINUED.

96	97	79	50	21	96	91	21	4	86
97	98	80	51	22	97	98	22	5	87
98	99	81	52	23	98	99	23	6	88
99	1500	82	53	24	99	1900	24	7	89
1400	13	85	54	25	1800	1	25	8	90
1	14	86	55	26	1	2	26	9	91
2	15	87	56	27	2	3	27	10	92
3	16	88	57	28	3	4	28	11	93
4	17	89	58	29	4	5	31	12	94
5	18	90	63	40	5	6	32	13	95
6	19	91	65	41	6	7	33	14	96
7	20	92	66	42	7	8	34	15	97
8	21	93	67	43	8	9	35	16	98
9	22	94	68	44	9	10	36	17	99
10	23	95	69	45	10	11	37	18	2200
11	24	96	70	46	11	12	38	19	1
12	25	1602	71	47	12	13	39	20	2
13	31	3	72	48	13	14	40	21	3
14	32	4	73	49	14	15	41	22	4
15	33	5	74	50	15	16	42	23	5
16	34	6	75	51	16	17	43	24	6
17	35	7	76	52	17	18	47	25	7
18	36	8	77	53	18	19	48	26	8
19	37	9	78	54	19	20	49	27	9
20	38	10	79	55	20	21	50	28	10
21	39	11	80	56	21	22	51	29	11
22	40	12	81	57	22	23	52	30	12
23	41	13	82	58	23	24	53	31	13
24	42	14	83	59	24	25	54	32	14
25	43	15	84	60	25	44	55	33	15
26	44	16	85	61	26	45	56	34	16
27	45	17	86	62	27	52	57	35	17
28	46	18	87	63	28	53	58	36	18
29	47	19	88	64	29	54	59	37	19
30	48	20	89	65	30	55	60	38	20
31	49	21	90	66	31	61	61	39	21
32	50	22	91	67	32	62	62	40	22
33	51	23	92	68	33	63	63	41	23
34	52	24	93	69	34	64	64	42	24
35	53	25	94	70	35	65	65	43	25
36	54	26	95	71	36	66	66	44	26
37	55	27	96	72	37	67	67	45	27
38	56	28	97	73	38	68	68	46	28
39	57	29	98	74	39	69	69	47	29
40	58	30	99	75	40	70	70	48	30
41	59	31	1700	76	41	71	71	49	31
42	60	32	1	77	42	72	72	50	32
43	61	33	2	78	43	73	73	51	33
44	62	34	3	79	44	74	74	52	34
45	63	35	4	80	45	75	75	53	35
46	64	36	5	81	46	76	76	54	36
47	65	37	6	82	47	77	77	55	37
48	66	38	7	83	48	78	78	56	38
49	67	39	8	84	49	79	79	57	39
50	68	40	9	85	50	80	80	58	40
51	69	41	10	86	51	81	81	59	41
52	70	42	11	87	52	82	82	60	42
53	71	43	12	88	53	83	83	61	43
54	72	44	13	89	54	84	84	62	44
55	73	45	14	90	55	85	85	63	45
56	74	46	15	91	56	86	86	64	46
57	75	47	16	92	57	87	87	65	47
58	76	48	17	93	58	88	88	66	48
59	77	49	18	94	59	89	89	67	49
60	78	50	19	95	60	90	90	68	50
61					61			69	51
62					62			70	52
63					63			71	53
64					64			72	54
65					65			73	55
66					66			74	56
67					67			75	57
68					68			76	58
69					69			77	59
70					70			78	60
71					71			79	61
72					72			80	62
73					73			81	63
74					74			82	64
75					75			83	65
76					76			84	66
77					77			85	67
78					78			86	68
79					79			87	69
80					80			88	70
81					81			89	71
82					82			90	72
83					83			91	73
84					84			92	74
85					85			93	75
86					86			94	76
87					87			95	77
88					88			96	78
89					89				
90					90				

SEVEN PER CENT. GUARANTEED BONDS—CONTINUED.

2501	41	30	83	88	24	89	86	28	66
3	42	31	34	84	25	90	37	29	67
4	43	32	35	85	26	91	38	30	68
5	51	34	36	86	27	92	39	31	69
7	53	35	37	89	28	93	40	32	70
8	54	36	38	91	29	94	41	33	71
9	78	37	39	92	30	95	42	34	72
10	79	38	40	93	31	96	3484	35	73
11	80	39	41	94	32	97	85	36	74
12	81	40	42	95	33	98	86	37	75
13	82	41	43	96	34	99	87	38	76
14	83	42	44	97	35	3000	3501	39	77
15	84	43	45	98	36	1	2	40	78
16	85	44	46	99	37	2	3	41	79
17	86	45	47	2800	38	3	4	42	80
18	87	46	48	1	39	4	5	43	81
19	88	47	49	2	40	5	6	44	82
20	89	48	50	3	41	8	7	45	83
21	90	49	51	4	42	9	8	46	84
22	91	50	52	5	43	10	9	47	85
23	92	51	53	6	44	11	10	48	86
24	93	52	54	7	46	12	11	49	87
25	94	53	55	8	47	13	12	50	88
26	95	56	56	9	48	14	13	51	89
27	96	57	57	10	49	15	14	52	90
28	97	2700	58	11	50	16	15	53	91
29	98	1	59	12	51	17	16	54	92
30	99	2	60	13	2901	18	17	55	93
31	2600	3	62	14	4	19	18	56	94
32	8	4	66	15	16	20	19	57	95
33	22	5	70	16	17	21	20	58	96
34	23	6	76	17	18	44	21	59	97
35	24	7	77	18	19	45	22	60	98
36	25	8	78	19	20	46	23	61	99
37	26	9	79	20	84	72	24	62	3600
38	27	10	80	21	86	3133	25	63	87
39	28	31	81	22	87	34	26	64	88
40	29	32	82	23	88	35	27	65	89

LAWS CREATING AND REGULATING

THE

STATE INTEREST AND STATE SINKING FUNDS.

In order that parties desiring to invest may be enabled the more fully to appreciate the security of Missouri State bonds, we have deemed it proper to present, in this connection, both the constitutional and statutory provisions thrown around the same, and which provide for the payment of both principal and interest beyond any contingency.

Section VI of an ordinance of the State Convention, entitled "An ordinance for the payment of State and railroad indebtedness," adopted April 8, 1865, prescribes that "the General Assembly shall provide, by law, for the payment of all State indebtedness not hereinbefore provided for; and for this purpose a tax of one-quarter of one per centum on all real estate and other property and effects subject to taxation, shall be assessed and collected, and shall be appropriated for the payment of all such indebtedness that may have matured, and the surplus, if any, shall be set apart as a sinking fund for the payment of the obligations of the State that may hereafter become due, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

The following is the act creating the Interest Fund and Sinking Fund:

CHAPTER 128.

STATE INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

1. All taxes from railroads, levied and collected under the provisions of the "ordinance for the payment of the State and railroad indebtedness," adopted by the people on June sixth, 1865, and all proceeds from the sale of railroads, and, also, the tax provided for in section six of the ordinance afore cited, together with all other payments from whatever source, heretofore by law provided to be made into the State interest fund, shall be paid into the treasury, to the credit of the State interest fund, and this fund shall be set apart by the Treasurer, and it is hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the bonds of the consolidated railroad indebtedness of the State of Missouri, and for this purpose only.

2. The State Treasurer, and the State Auditor, and their successors in office, are hereby created commissioners of said "State interest fund," and they shall have the exclusive control, custody and care of the same; and it shall be their duty to keep separate accounts of said fund, and to make annual reports to the Governor of the condition of said fund.

3. The fund created by this act is hereby declared to be sacred and inviolable for the purposes contemplated by this act; and the General Assembly hereby pledges the public faith of the State of Missouri, that the fund hereby created shall not be diverted or applied to any other purpose whatsoever, until the principal and interest of all the State bonds, constituting the consolidated railroad indebtedness of the State of Missouri, shall be fully paid and redeemed in good faith.

4. It shall be the duty of the Fund Commissioners, thirty days before the interest on the consolidated railroad indebtedness falls due, to draw their requisition on the State Auditor for the amount necessary to pay said interest and the expenses under the provisions of this act; and the State Auditor is required to issue his warrant therefor, payable, first out of the State interest fund; and if there be not a sufficiency of said fund in the treasury, then out of any other money in the treasury unappropriated, except the State school moneys, and also excepting all trust funds.

5. The State Auditor shall charge said Fund Commissioners, on the books of his office, with the amount drawn by them, and shall allow them for expenses and exchange necessarily paid in transmitting the money to the bank in the city of New York, to be selected for the payment of said interest as hereinafter provided.

6. It shall be the duty of the Fund Commissioners to select from time to time, until otherwise directed by the Legislature, some bank in the city of New York where all the interest on the bonds of the consolidated railroad indebtedness shall be paid; and they shall immediately thereafter notify bondholders of said selection, by publication in one paper published in the city of St. Louis, and two papers published in the city of New York.

7. The Fund Commissioners shall require the bank selected as hereinbefore provided, to certify to the State Auditor and the said Fund Commissioners, respectively, the amounts received by said bank for payment of the interest aforesaid; whereupon the Auditor shall credit the Fund Commissioners and charge said bank therewith. The said bank shall open an account with the Fund Commissioners, crediting them with the

amount received and charging them with the coupons paid by it for the State, and its commission, which said commission shall not exceed one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount thus paid by it. [This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Approved March 10, 1872.]

8. The Fund Commissioners shall require the bank selected as heretofore provided, to transmit to them, thirty days after the payment of each installment of interest, an exact copy of the account between said bank and the Fund Commissioners, with an abstract of coupons taken up by said bank, and also the coupons, which abstract and coupons shall be carefully compared by said Fund Commissioners, and, if found correct, upon a statement from them to that effect, the Auditor shall credit the bank therewith.

9. *Of the Sinking Fund.*—Whenever there is any surplus in the State interest fund, such sums shall be set apart and be credited to the “sinking fund,” for the payment of the obligations of the State that may hereafter become due, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

10. The commissioners of the State interest fund shall be *ex-officio* commissioners of the sinking fund.

11. That whenever a sum of money sufficient to purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri shall have accumulated in the sinking fund, the commissioners of said fund shall immediately invest the same in any of the bonds of the State of Missouri, said bonds to be purchased at their market value, provided that in no case shall said commissioners purchase bonds at a price above their par value. And all sums in the State Treasury remaining unappropriated after the adjournment of each regular or adjourned session of the General Assembly shall immediately be transferred by the State Treasurer to the commissioners of the sinking fund, and shall by them be applied for the purchase of bonds of the State of Missouri, as hereinbefore provided.

12. The accounts between the Fund Commissioners, the State Treasurer and the bank aforesaid, shall be kept, and the business between them transacted in the same manner, or as near as may be, as is provided for the State interest fund hereinbefore enacted.

13. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Missouri belonging to the sinking fund, shall immediately after their purchase be canceled by the Fund Commissioners, by writing or stamping on their face “Canceled,” with the date of purchase thereof, and all coupons paid by the State, or redeemed, shall be canceled in the same manner, and all bonds canceled or retired shall be placed with the Treasurer for safe keeping.

SUPPLEMENT (OF 1871,) TO CHAPTER 128.

14. The Commissioner of the State interest fund shall be *ex-officio* Commissioner of the sinking fund.

15. Whenever there is any surplus, or at any time before the first day of January or July, more money than necessary to meet the interest falling due in the State interest fund, such sums shall be set apart and be credited to the sinking fund; and also all sums of money in the revenue fund remaining unappropriated at any time shall immediately be transferred by the State Auditor to the sinking fund, to be applied in the purchase of bonds of the State of Missouri, as hereinafter provided.

16. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri the Commissioner of said fund shall immediately invest the same in any of the bonds of the State of Missouri, (the Hannibal & St. Joseph excepted) said bonds to be purchased at their market value; provided that in no case shall said Commissioner purchase bonds at a price above their par value.

17. All bonds purchased under the provisions of this act may be deposited with the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, or some other responsible bank of that city, subject to the order of the Fund Commissioner. The interest upon such bonds shall be collected, and proceeds placed to the credit of the sinking fund until such bonds are due. The commissioners are hereby authorized, if by them deemed to be for the best interest of the State, to exchange long bonds for the shortest series, or may sell the same again, at the highest market value, whenever there is not sufficient money in the interest fund to meet any of the bonds of the State falling due. -

18. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON STATE UNIVERSITY

TO THE

S T A T E S E N A T E

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY:
REGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

**SENATE—Received, read and 1,200 copies ordered printed ; 200 copies for the Senate,
and 1,000 for Appendix of Journal.**

February 18, 1875.

W. M. PROTTSMAN, Secretary Senate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE UNIVERSITY.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on University, in compliance with the requirements of the Senate, did, on the second day of February, visit in a body with a similar Committee from the House the Institution known as the State University, located at Columbia, Missouri. Deeply impressed with the importance of faithfully discharging the duties imposed upon them, immediately on their arrival, earnestly commenced the work of acquiring a knowledge of all the facts necessary to make a full report to your honorable body of the condition of the Institution.

After spending two days in examining the location, grounds, buildings, manner of conducting recitations, all the appliances for imparting and acquiring an education, the records and financial books of the Institution, and taking the evidence of some of the officers, professors, students, and many others familiar with the condition and management of the University, we feel warranted in reporting the following conclusions and recommendations :

First—Such an Institution as was contemplated in the establishment of the University is well worthy of the fostering care and patronage of our great State, and may be made one which will justly commend her enterprise to the admiration of the world.

Second—The magnificent buildings, the appropriateness of their construction, healthful location, and the favorable sentiment of the people towards education with which they are surrounded, all point to our University as one of the most desirable places to spend the “student days” on our continent.

In view of these facts, it becomes us as prudent legislators to improve the advantages acquired by carefully examining its condition, promptly attending to its wants, and jealously watching its management. While your Committee disclaim any desire to censure or stigmatize any one connected with the University, a just regard for truth forces them to say that the Institution is not in a flattering condition, and that the management on the part of its officers is not at

this time such as is calculated to insure success. This, we believe, is partly owing to a carelessness in some of the financial officers, and a lack of respect by the students for some of the Faculty, the existence of discord among the Curators, and a want of harmony among the Faculty.

We find the Institution encumbered with a debt of about twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000,) created in the last two years, on which a high rate of interest is being paid, burdened with a large tract of land which annually brings it in debt, and embarrassed with a fine property, known as the Hudson Mansion, which if the past year's management be a criterion, is better calculated to require appropriations than to yield an income.

A visit to the various class recitations satisfied your committee that, with a few exceptions, the professors and teachers are well worthy of their respective places, and are an honor to their profession. The exceptions, we think, could be easily discovered, and their places properly filled by a little care on the part of those whose duty it is to correct such mistakes when they unfortunately occur.

With a desire to lay before your honorable body all matters of importance connected with our mission, we examined carefully the club houses, and the practical working of the club-system, and without stopping to discuss its merits or demerits, would say if the Faculty will exercise the vigilance over the "clubs" which their plain duty in the premises suggest they should do, the system may be made to extend to hundreds the opportunity of acquiring an education which otherwise they could not have.

Believing that the interest of the Institution requires a change in its management, your Committee recommend the passage of an act reorganizing the Board of Curators, and reducing the number to thirteen (13); two of whom shall be from Phelps county; three from Boone county; four of the remaining eight from north of the Missouri river and four south of the river, and that said Curators be elected by joint session of both houses of the Legislature.

To relieve the Institution of all debt, your Committee recommend the passage of an act authorizing the Board of Curators to sell the twenty-three thousand dollars stock in the National State Bank of Missouri, now owned by the University, provided it be not sold for less than seventy-five cents on the dollar, and apply the proceeds therefrom to the payment of the present debt, and the appropriation by the Legislature of seven thousand dollars (\$7,000) to liquidate the balance of said debt.

Your Committee further recommend such legislation as will require the Board of Curators to hold at least one regular meeting in

each year; and at such meeting it shall be the duty of the proper financial officer to submit to the Board a carefully prepared statement in detail of the income from all sources during the ensuing year; and all debts contracted or appropriations over said estimate be declared void. That the local board be required to meet regularly once every month to carefully examine and audit all accounts and claims proper to be allowed, and the Treasurer shall not pay any warrant not ordered by said board and signed by the auditing committee, or a majority thereof.

As before stated, the management of the Institution is embarrassed by a large tract of heretofore unprofitable land, and the care and expense of a lot of unnecessary farming utensils; your Committee would therefore recommend that the Curators be authorized to rent or lease all of the land, including the "Hudson Mansion," in such lots as they may deem advisable: *Provided*, They shall retain thirty-five or forty acres east of the University for experimental purposes, and sell all of the stock and farming implements, except so much as may be necessary to work said thirty-five or forty acres not leased.

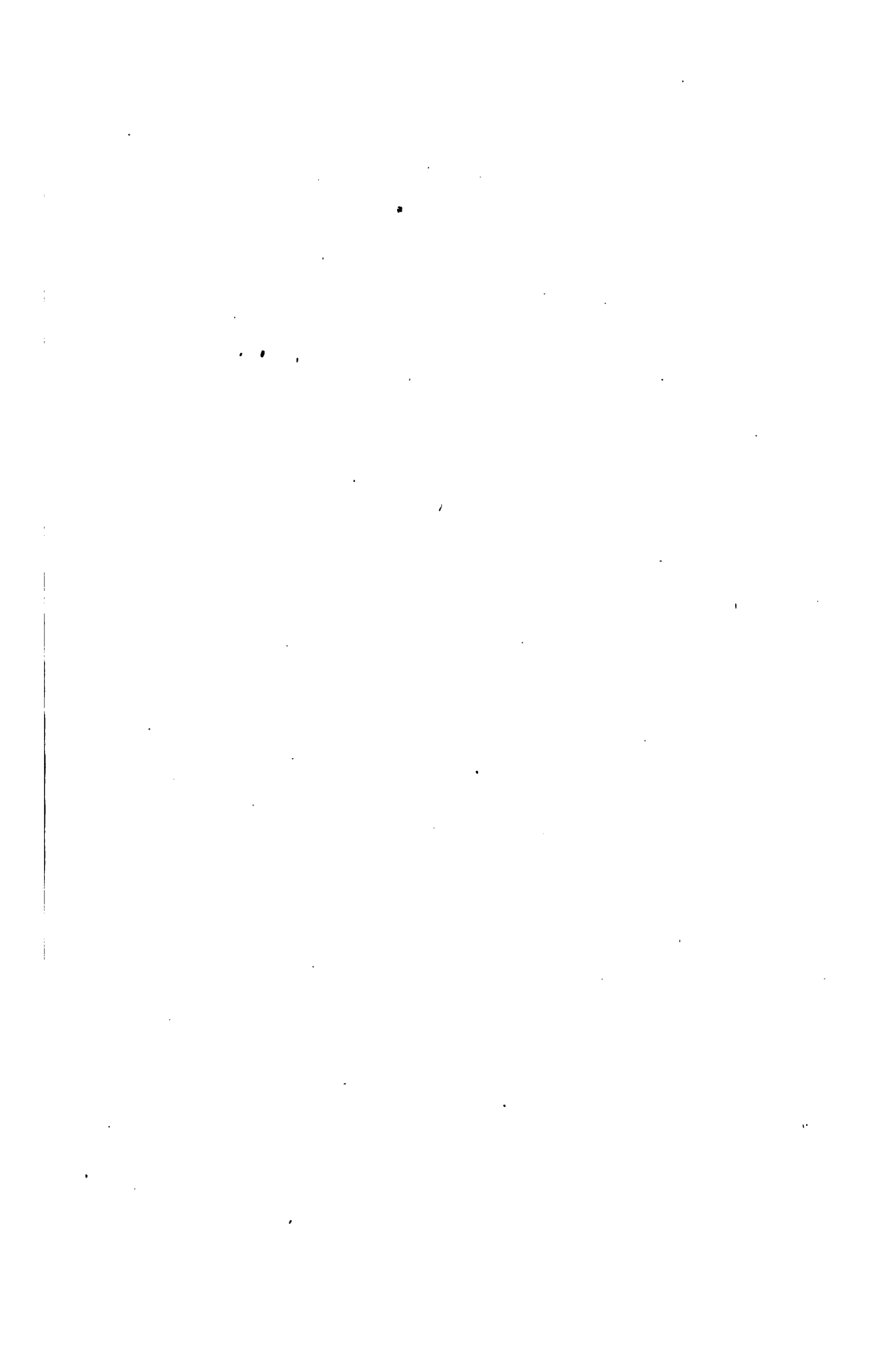
And further, that the business manager shall not be a Curator.

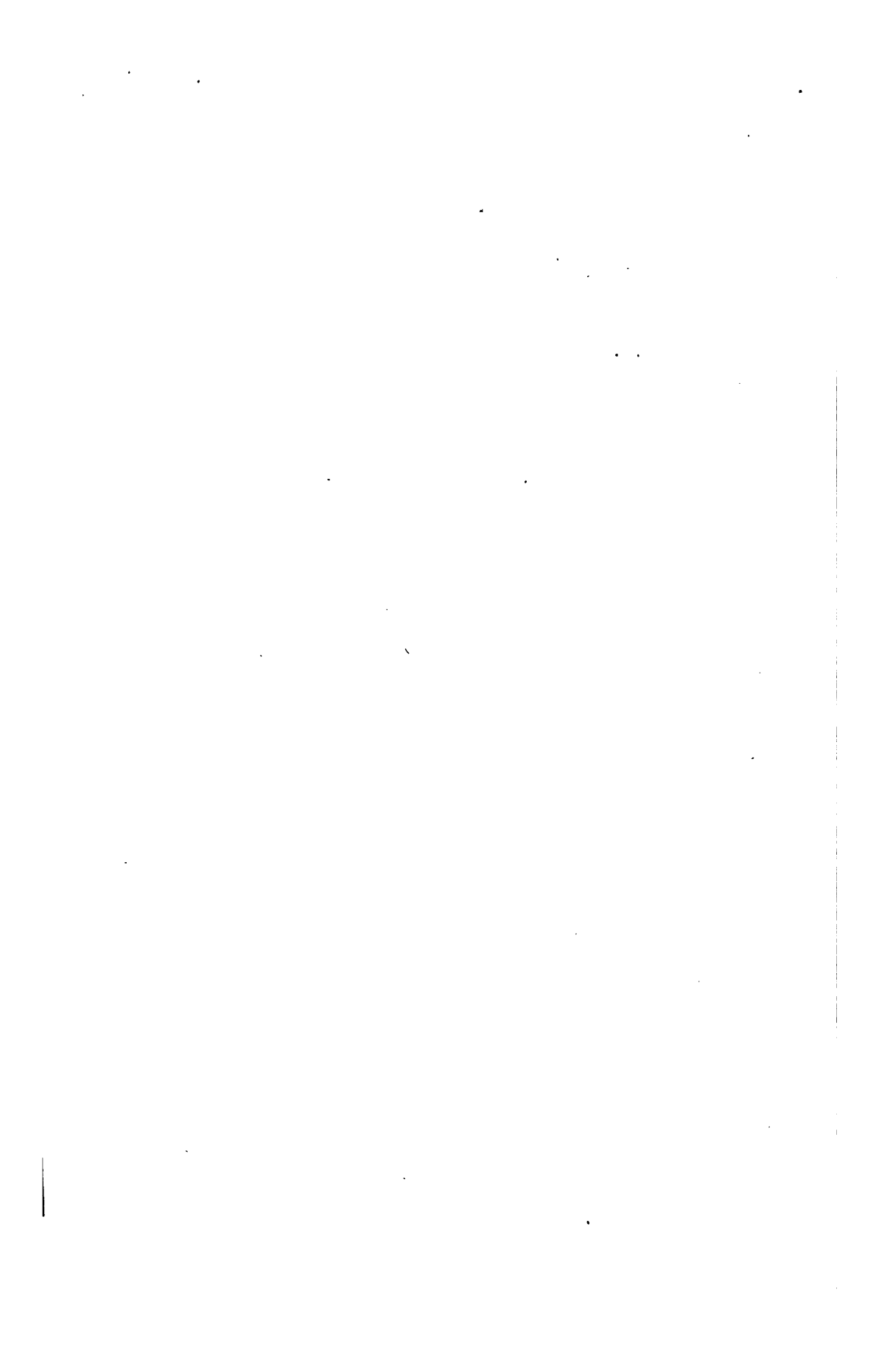
The General Assembly is aware, as well as the Committee, of the division of public opinion in regard to the head of this Institution. These are not confined alone to Columbia or Boone county, but pervade all parts of the State, and it is with feelings of regret that we approach so delicate a subject; but let the cause or causes of inefficiency in this officer of the Faculty be what they may—age, infirmity, a long series of years in this onerous service—your Committee feel impelled to duty, and recommend that Dr. Read should not be continued in office longer than the term for which he was elected.

In submitting this report, your Committee has been actuated by a sincere desire to promote the interest and advance the usefulness of *one* of the *grandest* and noblest enterprises of our proud State; and if it contains statements that appear harsh, or recommendations that may seem unkind, their only apology is, that facts sustain the statements, and a desire to remedy the evils prompts the recommendations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ED. F. PERKINS, *Chairman Senate Committee.*





REPORT

OF THE

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO MAKE

AN INVENTORY OF THE BONDS IN THE VAULT

OF THE

STATE TREASURER.

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY—REGULAR SESSION.

JEFFERSON CITY:
BEGAN & CARTER, STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1875.

SENATE—Laid before the Senate, and 1,500 copies ordered printed—500 for the use of the General Assembly, and 1,000 for Appendix to the Journal.

March 23, 1875.

W. M. PROTTSMAN, Secretary Senate.

REPORT.

SENATE CHAMBER, March 21, 1875.

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Special Committee appointed to make an inventory of the bonds in the vault of the Treasurer, beg leave to report the number and condition of the seven per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad for the construction of the Southwest Branch. In order to preserve a record of the bonds found, we prepared the accompanying register, which gives the total number of seven per cent. bonds issued to said road; the number found in the Treasury Department; the number exchanged for six per cent. bonds; the number paid in by Mr. Eads; the number paid in by Mr. Allen; and the number of bonds outstanding, with the number of each bond. The record shows that thirty-eight hundred bonds of one thousand dollars each were issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and are known as seven per cent. guaranteed bonds. Of this number, twenty-two hundred and eleven were received back in the treasury, as follows: Received in exchange for six per cent. bonds, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; paid in by Mr. Eads, three hundred and eleven; paid in by Mr. Allen, eleven.

Of the twenty-two hundred and eleven bonds received as shown above, we found but two hundred and ninety-three in the vault of the Treasurer, leaving nineteen hundred and eighteen missing, as follows: Of the eighteen hundred and eighty-nine exchanged and reported in the vault, we only found seventy-one, which were exchanged by Hon. A. W. Morrisson, and so indorsed on the back of each bond. The coupons attached to these last mentioned bonds are not cancelled.

Of the three hundred and eleven bonds paid in by Mr. Eads, we found but two hundred and eleven, with twenty-one coupons attached to each, all uncanceled,

Of the eleven bonds paid in by Mr. Allen, we found all, each with twenty-one coupons attached—bonds and coupons uncanceled.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of bonds exchanged.....	1,889
Number of bonds paid in by Eads.....	311
Number of bonds paid in by Allen.....	11
Number of bonds outstanding.....	1,589
Total bonds issued.....	3,800

The two hundred and eleven bonds found in the vault we sealed in packages, and indorsed thereon the number of bonds in each. We find that the coupons of two bonds reported outstanding were never presented for payment. The coupons of bond No. 2789, reported to be one of the exchanged bonds found to be in the vault by a committee of the Twenty-fourth General Assembly, and recorded in the bond register as being exchanged for a direct six, are being paid as presented. The word "error" is written with pencil over the record of this bond in the bond register. The only evidence of this bond being outstanding is, that the coupons are presented for payment.

Of the missing bonds reported above, the records in the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer show that they were received, but do not show what disposition was made of them. We find, on page 64 of the Appendix to the Journal of the Regular Session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, a report of a committee composed of Hons. Winters, Dallmeyer and Ryland. They report as follows:

"The Committee counted and compared the seven per cent. guaranteed bonds and coupons attached, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of the Southwest Branch thereof, which were deposited in the vault of the Treasurer for safe keeping, and had been exchanged for direct six per cent. bonds. There were exchanged 1,889 bonds and coupons attached, leaving a balance of 1,911 seven per cent. bonds outstanding.

"The Committee, upon mature deliberation, considered it best not to destroy them, these bonds being a lien on the main trunk of the Pacific Railroad, as well as the Southwest Branch thereof. The Treasurer of the State is made trustee; the bonds are safe in the Treasury, and can be made available at any time the Legislature desires it. We sealed the bonds up in packages, and indorsed thereon the number of bonds and coupons in each contained."

It appears from the above that 1,889 bonds were placed in the vault for safe keeping; we found but 71. The balance of 1,818 are not in the vault and cannot be found.

Below we give the number of each bond found in the safe, the number of each bond outstanding, and the number of each bond missing:

Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad Seven per cent. Guaranteed Bonds found in Treasury vault:

Nos. 396, 484 to 487 inclusive, 493, 509, 623, 702 to 708 inclusive, 710 to 716 inclusive, 723, 727 to 731 inclusive, 735 to 746 inclusive, 750, 752, 753, 755, 758, 769, 761, 762, 765, 766, 767, 769, 770, 771, 826 to 834 inclusive, 838, 839, 840, 846, 848, 852 to 867 inclusive, 870 to 881 inclusive, 890, 899, 900, 1031, 1034 to 1040 inclusive, 1437 to 1447 inclusive, 1449, 1452, 1453, 1526 to 1530, 1729 to 1738 inclusive, 2694, 2695, 2871 to 2881 inclusive, 2905 to 2914 inclusive, 3083, 3084, 3108 to 3131 inclusive, 3215 to 3298 inclusive, 3349 to 3872 inclusive.

Southwest Branch Pacific Railroad Seven per cent. Guaranteed Bonds paid in Treasury and not found:

Nos. 1 to 370 inclusive, 375 to 395 inclusive, 397 to 483 inclusive, 493, 535, 536, 542, 543, 547, 554, 557, 558, 559, 585 to 589 inclusive, 592 to 596 inclusive, 601 to 622 inclusive, 624 to 701 inclusive, 709, 717 to 722 inclusive, 724 to 726 inclusive, 732 to 734 inclusive, 750, 835, 836, 837, 841 to 845 inclusive, 849 to 851 inclusive, 868, 869, 882 to 889 inclusive, 891 to 898 inclusive, 902, 904, 971 to 1000 inclusive, 1028, 1043 to 1050 inclusive, 1080, 1084 to 1086 inclusive, 1110, 1111, 1146, 1150, 1153, 1181, 1183, 1187 to 1211, 1228, 1281 to 1293 inclusive, 1299, 1343, 1412, 1448 to 1436 inclusive, 1484, 1501 to 1512 inclusive, 1583, 1584, 1597 to 1601 inclusive, 1659 to 1662 inclusive, 1664, 1720, 1829, 1836, 1851 to 1860 inclusive, 1864 to 1868 inclusive, 1876 to 1886 inclusive, 1892 to 1897 inclusive, 1926 to 1943 inclusive, 1946 to 1951 inclusive, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1959, 1960, 1971 to 1973 inclusive, 1976 to 1990 inclusive, 1992 to 1998 inclusive, 2000, 2011 to 2013 inclusive, 2018, 2029, 2030, 2043 to 2046 inclusive, 2074 to 2077 inclusive, 2081 to 2087 inclusive, 2096, 2097, 2143, 2144, 2152 to 2166 inclusive, 2211 to 2215 inclusive, 2221 to 2240 inclusive, 2273 to 2481 inclusive, 2483 to 2493 inclusive, 2496 to 2500 inclusive, 2502, 2506, 2544 to 2550 inclusive, 2552, 2555 to 2577 inclusive, 2601 to 2607 inclusive, 2609 to 2621 inclusive, 2633, 2654 to 2693 inclusive, 2698, 2699, 2711 to 2729 inclusive, 2761, 2763 to 2765 inclusive, 2767 to 2769 inclusive, 2771 to 2775 inclusive, 2787, 2788, 2845, 2852 to 2870 inclusive, 2882 to 2900 inclusive, 2902, 2903, 2921 to 2983 inclusive, 2985, 3006, 3007, 3022 to 3043 inclusive, 3047 to 3071 inclusive, 3073 to 3082 inclusive, 3085 to 3107 inclusive, 3132, 3143 to 3214, 3299 to 3348 inclusive, 3373 to 3382, 3383 to 3483 inclusive, 3488 to 3500 inclusive, 3601 to 3686 inclusive, 3690 to 3800 inclusive.

Seven per cent. Southwest Branch outstanding:

371 to 374 inclusive, 475 to 483 inclusive, 488 to 492 inclusive, 494 to 508 inclusive, 510 to 534 inclusive, 537 to 541 inclusive, 544, 545, 546, 548 to 553 inclusive, 555, 556, 562 to 584 inclusive, 590, 591, 597 to 600 inclusive, 747 to 749 inclusive, 751, 754, 756, 757, 760, 763, 764, 768, 772 to 825 inclusive, 847, 901, 903, 905 to 970 inclusive, 1002 to 1027, 1029, 1030, 1032, 1033, 1051 to 1079 inclusive, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1087 to 1108 inclusive, 1011 to 1145 inclusive, 1147 to 1149 inclusive, 1151, 1152, 1154 to 1180 inclusive, 1182, 1184, 1185, 1213 to 1227 inclusive, 1229 to 1280 inclusive, 1294 to 1299 inclusive, 1301 to 1342, 1344 to 1411 inclusive, 1413 to 1417, 1448, 1450, 1454 to 1483 inclusive, 1485 to 1500 inclusive, 1513 to 1525 inclusive, 1531 to 1582 inclusive, 1585 to 1596 inclusive, 1602 to 1638 inclusive, 1663, 1665 to 1719 inclusive, 1721 to 1728 inclusive, 1739 to 1823 inclusive, 1830 to 1835 inclusive, 1837 to 1860 inclusive, 1862, 1863, 1870 to 1875 inclusive, 1887 to 1891 inclusive, 1898 to 1925 inclusive, 1944, 1945, 1952, 1953, 1955, 1958, 1961 to 1970, 1974, 1975, 1991, 1999, 2001 to 2010, 2014 to 2017 inclusive, 2019, 2028, 2031 to 2043 inclusive, 2047 to 2073 inclusive, 2078 to 2090 inclusive, 2088 to 2095 inclusive, 2098 to 2142 inclusive, 2145 to 2151 inclusive

2167 to 2210 inclusive, 2216 to 2220 inclusive, 2241 to 2272, 2482, 2494, 2495, 2501, 2503 to 2505 inclusive, 2507 to 2544 inclusive, 2551, 2552, 2554, 2578 to 2600 inclusive, 2608, 2622 to 2632, 2634 to 2653 inclusive, 2696, 2697, 2700 to 2710 inclusive, 2731 to 2760 inclusive, 2762, 2768, 2770, 2776 to 2786 inclusive, 2791 to 2844 inclusive, 2846 to 2851 inclusive, 2901, 2904, 2916 to 2920 inclusive, 2984, 2986 to 3005, 3008 to 3021 inclusive, 3044 to 3046 inclusive, 3072, 3183 to 3142 inclusive, 3484 to 3487 inclusive, 3501 to 3600 inclusive, 3687 to 3689 inclusive.

The missing bonds above reported not being due, neither bonds nor coupons were ever presented for payment since their respective dates of exchange (except the coupons of bond 2789 reported above,) and your Committee believe that said missing bonds were destroyed by a committee of the Legislature, although no evidence to establish this was found.

We submit the following report in regard to the Direct six per cent. bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company for the construction of the Southwest Branch of said Pacific Railroad, as found upon an examination of the bonds in the vault and the bond register in the office of the State Auditor, in which these bonds are registered, shows as follows:

Total number of Direct 6's issued.....	2,589	
Number of bonds retired and canceled upon said register.....	1,134	
Number now outstanding as per register.....	1,455	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,589	2,589
 Total number retired as per bond register.....	 1,134	
Total number found in the office of the State Treasurer.....	810	
Number shown as retired by bond register and not found.....	324	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,134	1,134
 Number of bonds found in Treasury uncanceled.....	 662	
Number of coupons attached to same and not canceled.....	12,968	

Below will be found the numbers of the bonds retired and not found in the Treasurer's office, and the number of each canceled and uncanceled bond found in same:

NUMBER OF BONDS FOUND IN TREASURY, WITH THE NUMBER OF EACH BOND FOUND, AND THE NUMBER OF EACH CANCELED AND UNCANCELED BONDS.

No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons...	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..
5	18	205	18	371	18	598	19	700	19
10	18	208	18	381	18	599	19	701	19
12	18	214	33	386	18	600	19	702	19
15	18	215	18	387	18	602	34	703	19
19	18	216	18	395	18	603	19	704	19
22	18	225	18	407	18	*610	33	705	19
25	33	227	18	409	18	611	19	706	19
29	18	228	18	413	18	615	19	707	19
33	18	234	18	414	18	617	19	708	19
35	18	235	18	420	18	629	84	713	19
37	18	236	18	440	18	630	19	716	34
39	33	238	18	452	18	635	19	717	19
41	18	243	18	457	18	638	19	719	19
43	18	246	18	461	18	645	84	720	19
47	18	249	18	462	18	647	19	722	19
49	18	250	18	463	26	649	19	723	19
51	18	254	18	466	18	652	19	724	19
55	18	264	18	468	18	653	34	726	19
75	33	265	18	469	18	656	19	727	19
80	33	267	18	474	18	663	19	728	19
81	18	271	18	483	18	664	19	730	19
96	18	272	18	513	19	666	19	731	19
97	18	275	18	514	34	667	34	732	19
98	18	288	18	520	19	668	19	735	19
104	18	294	18	523	19	669	19	743	19
105	18	296	18	527	19	670	19	756	19
107	32	304	18	532	19	673	19	758	19
122	18	306	18	533	34	674	19	763	19
126	26	309	18	537	19	679	19	778	19
127	18	311	33	546	19	680	19	779	19
128	18	315	33	548	19	681	19	781	19
142	18	318	18	556	19	682	19	782	19
144	18	327	18	564	19	683	19	783	19
145	18	329	18	568	19	684	19	785	19
153	18	332	18	569	19	686	19	787	19
154	18	336	18	570	34	687	19	788	19
155	18	338	18	572	34	688	19	789	19
156	18	339	18	574	19	689	19	790	19
157	18	340	18	580	34	690	19	796	19
159	23	345	18	585	19	691	19	797	19
162	23	346	18	586	19	692	19	801	19
163	23	347	18	590	19	693	19	806	19
165	23	353	18	592	19	694	19	807	19
167	18	364	18	593	19	695	19	810	19
185	18	361	18	594	19	696	19	*824	34
190	18	363	18	595	19	697	19	836	19
201	18	364	18	596	19	698	19	837	19
203	18	370	18	597	19	699	19	838	19

NUMBER OF BONDS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..
842	19	1048	19	1258	19	1409	15	1806	15
843	19	1049	34	1262	19	*1425	30	1810	15
846	19	1066	19	1266	19	*1426	30	1823	15
850	19	1067	19	1269	15	*1427	30	1824	30
855	19	1060	19	1273	15	*1428	30	1827	15
863	19	1069	19	1278	30	*1429	30	1829	15
864	34	1070	19	1279	15	*1500	30	1830	15
865	19	1071	19	1280	15	*1603	30	1833	15
868	19	1083	19	1283	15	*1626	30	1835	30
870	34	1089	19	1284	15	1682	15	1845	15
872	19	1090	19	1285	15	1683	15	1855	15
873	19	1092	19	1286	15	1696	30	1861	15
874	19	1103	19	1287	15	1697	15	1863	15
*875	34	1105	19	1290	15	1700	15	1865	15
876	33	*1112	30	1292	15	1706	15	1870	30
877	19	1113	30	1298	30	1707	30	1872	30
906	19	1115	30	1294	15	1710	15	1873	15
907	19	1117	30	1295	30	1712	15	1875	15
*908	33	1118	19	1296	15	1714	15	1877	15
910	19	1123	19	1297	15	1716	15	1879	15
914	19	1125	19	1299	15	1717	15	1883	15
919	19	1129	19	1308	15	1718	15	1886	15
920	19	1130	19	1309	15	1719	15	1887	15
921	19	1131	19	1818	15	1726	15	*1888	30
922	19	1132	19	1822	15	1727	15	1890	15
923	19	1135	34	1828	15	1733	30	1891	15
934	19	1154	19	1829	30	1734	15	1893	30
*987	34	1155	19	1331	15	1737	15	1894	15
989	19	1156	19	1332	15	1741	15	1896	30
942	19	1160	19	1333	15	1743	30	1897	15
948	19	1164	19	1334	15	1745	15	1900	15
953	19	1172	19	1339	15	1747	15	1902	15
956	19	1180	19	1344	15	1749	15	1903	15
958	19	1185	19	1346	15	1750	15	1904	15
964	19	1186	19	1355	30	1751	15	1905	15
968	34	1187	19	1357	15	1752	15	1906	15
971	34	1197	19	1363	15	1753	15	1907	15
972	19	1200	19	1370	30	1756	15	1914	15
975	19	1207	19	1372	30	1758	15	1915	15
980	19	1209	34	1373	30	1763	30	1917	15
983	34	1214	19	1376	15	1765	30	1918	15
985	19	1216	19	1377	15	1767	15	1921	15
989	19	1219	19	1379	15	1770	15	1924	15
999	19	1228	19	1380	15	1771	15	1925	15
1002	19	1232	19	1381	15	1778	15	1926	15
1004	19	1233	19	1384	15	1779	15	1928	15
1020	34	1234	19	*1386	30	1780	15	1930	15
1021	19	1236	19	*1387	30	1783	15	1931	15
1022	19	1237	34	1888	15	1785	15	*1932	30
1023	19	1238	19	1393	15	1786	15	1935	15
1025	19	1242	19	1394	15	1787	15	1936	15
1028	19	1244	19	1395	15	1790	15	1937	30
1029	19	1245	19	1397	15	1792	15	1938	30
1030	19	1248	19	1399	15	1797	15	1942	15
1032	19	1252	34	1400	15	1798	15	1943	15
1034	19	1253	19	1401	15	1800	15	1944	15
1039	19	1256	19	1405	15	1801	15	1948	15
*1047	34	1257	27	1406	15	1805	15	1949	15

NUMBER OF BONDS, ETC.—CONTINUED.

No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds ..	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..	No. of bonds.....	No. of coupons..
1950	15	2024	15	2086	15	3383	15	3425	15
1957	15	2025	15	2087	15	3387	15	3432	15
1952	15	2026	15	2089	15	3388	15	3434	15
1956	15	2027	15	2092	15	3389	15	3436	15
1958	15	2031	15	2094	15	3390	15	3437	15
1960	30	2033	15	3043	15	3391	15	3439	15
1966	15	2034	15	3059	80	3392	15	3440	15
1968	15	2035	15	3060	23	3393	15	3442	15
1969	30	2036	15	3063	15	3394	15	3445	15
1970	15	2037	15	3068	15	3395	15	3456	15
1971	30	2040	15	*3076	30	3396	15	3457	15
1972	30	2043	15	3079	15	3400	15	3459	30
1974	30	2044	15	3084	15	3402	15	3461	23
1975	15	2045	15	3086	15	*3404	30	3468	15
*1981	30	2046	15	*3106	30	3405	15	3470	15
1982	30	2048	15	*3241	30	3408	15	3471	15
1984	15	2054	15	3296	30	3410	15	3472	15
1985	15	2059	15	3308	30	3411	30	3473	15
1986	15	2060	15	3345	15	3412	15	3474	15
*1995	30	2063	15	3348	15	*3413	30	3475	15
1996	15	2066	15	3349	15	3415	15	3476	15
*2007	30	2069	15	3350	15	3416	15	3478	15
2012	15	2070	15	3362	15	3418	15	3480	15
2018	15	2075	15	3364	15	3419	15	3481	30
2014	15	2076	15	3366	15	3420	30	3482	30
2017	15	2077	15	3367	15	3421	30	3486	15
2019	15	2082	15	3368	15	3422	30	3487	15
2021	15	2084	30	3370	15	3423	30	3489	15
2022	15	2085	15	3371	15	3424	30		

Whole number of bonds not canceled 663

Whole number of coupons not canceled..... 12,963

Numbers of missing bonds:

27, 28, 79, 119, 161, 239, 251, 303, 330, 337, 360, 403, 411, 415, 441, 519, 526, 547, 601, 609, 657, 761, 769, 834, 861, 866, 932, 951, 978, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1152, 1210, 1211, 1217, 1230, 1270, 1300, 1302, 1324, 1345, 1362, 1364, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1385, 1398, 1403, 1404, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1418, 1421, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1437, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1445, 1447, 1448, 1451, 1452, 1456, 1459, 1460, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1471, 1472, 1474, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1487, 1488, 1490, 1491, 1497, 1504, 1505, 1507, 1507, 1509, 1510, 1512, 1515, 1518, 1519, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1529, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1536, 1539, 1540, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1550, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1557, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1571, 1572, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1580, 1583, 1587, 1590, 1595, 1596, 1598, 1599, 1607, 1611, 1612, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1629, 1630, 1633, 1634, 1636, 1637, 1639, 1640, 1644, 1645, 1649, 1656, 1658, 1661, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1686, 1729, 1769, 1784, 1940, 1967, 1973, 2081, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037, 2038, 3048, 3067, 3087, 3089, 3090, 3091, 3092, 3095, 3096, 3097, 3104, 3109, 3110, 3111, 3112, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3116, 3117, 3118, 3119, 3126, 3127, 3131, 3132,

3184, 3135, 3139, 3145, 3146, 3147, 3154, 3155, 3166, 3170, 3171, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3178, 3180, 3183, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3193, 3194, 3196, 3198, 3199, 3200, 3201, 3202, 3205, 3206, 3207, 3208, 3209, 3210, 3211, 3212, 3213, 3214, 3216, 3228, 3230, 3232, 3234, 3236, 3237, 3238, 3240, 3243, 3243, 3244, 3246, 3247, 3249, 3255, 3256, 3257, 3258, 3265, 3266, 3268, 3270, 3274, 3276, 3278, 3280, 3281, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3292, 3293, 3295, 3298, 3299, 3301, 3302, 3311, 3312, 3323, 3327, 3328, 3398, 3399, 3431, 3462, 3464, 3466, 3467, 3469. Total, 324.

The bond register shows that the interest on the above bonds which are not found has not been paid since the bonds were canceled on said register and filed with the Treasurer.

We find, of this series of bonds, 151, of which number 115 are properly canceled, and 36 are not canceled.

The bond register in the office of the State Register in which these bonds are registered, shows that 700 were issued, and that 196 have been retired and canceled, leaving outstanding 504.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number issued, as per bond register.....		700
Total number retired, as per bond register.....	196	
Total number outstanding, as per bond register.....	504	700
Total number retired, as per bond register.....		196
Total number found in Treasurer's office.....	151	
Total number not found in Treasurer's office.....	45	196

The following are the numbers of the bonds reported canceled on the bond register, and which are not found in the office of the State Treasurer, to wit :

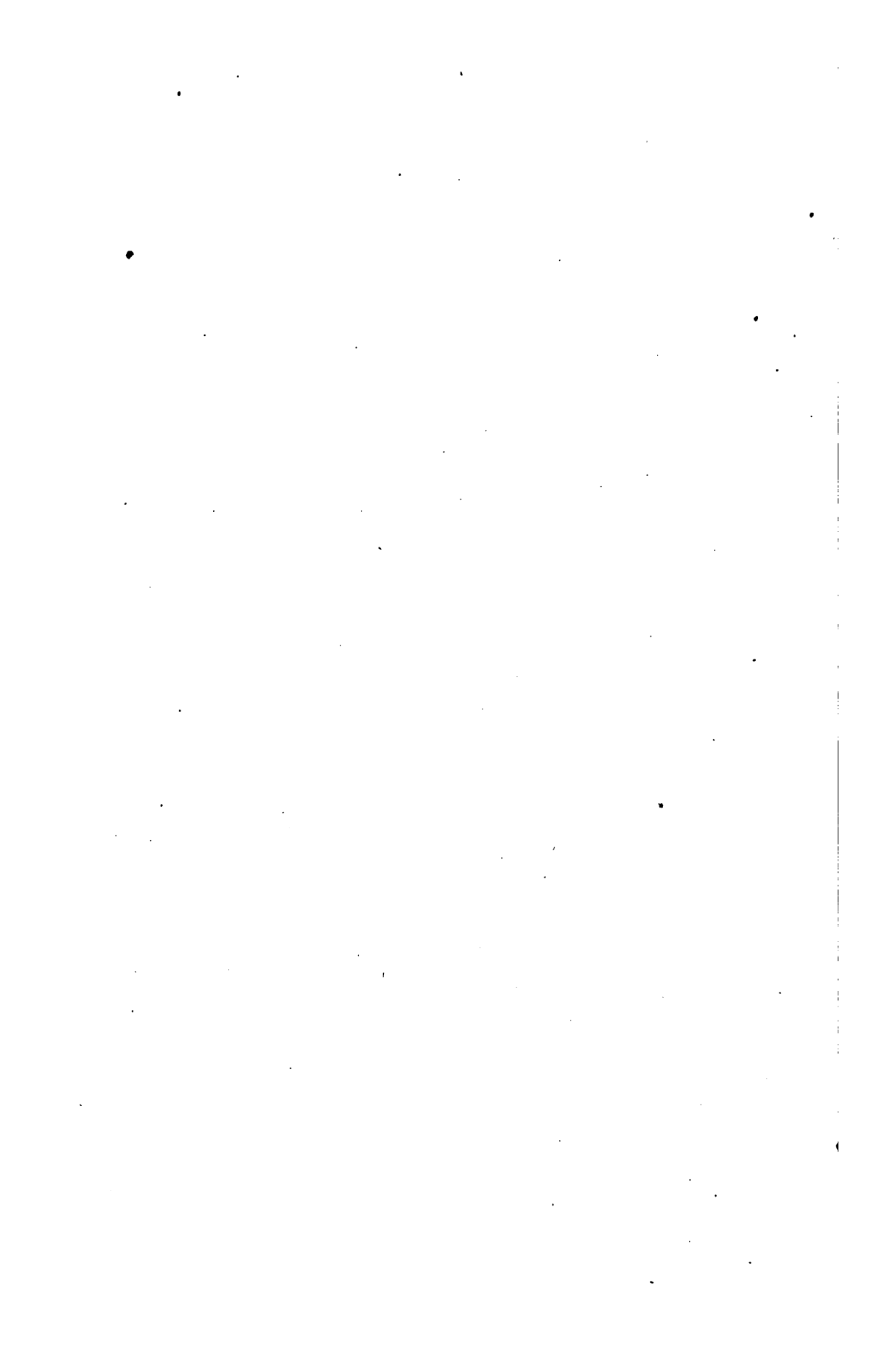
Nos. 54, 61, 93, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 155, 165, 220, 230, 268, 300, 311, 344, 362, 399, 401, 402, 436, 437, 466, 486, 502, 508, 518, 593, 607, 608, 615, 623, 630, 655, 656, 657, 673, 674.

The bond register shows that the interest on the above bonds, reported canceled on said register, and not found in the Treasurers office, has not been paid since said bonds were canceled on the register.

The adjournment of the Legislature leaves the period for this investigation necessarily short, and your Committee regret that for want of time they cannot give the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer such an examination as the interests of the State demand.

M. H. PHELAN,
JOHN H. TERRY,
M. T. O. WILLIAMS.





BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BANK OF COMMERCE

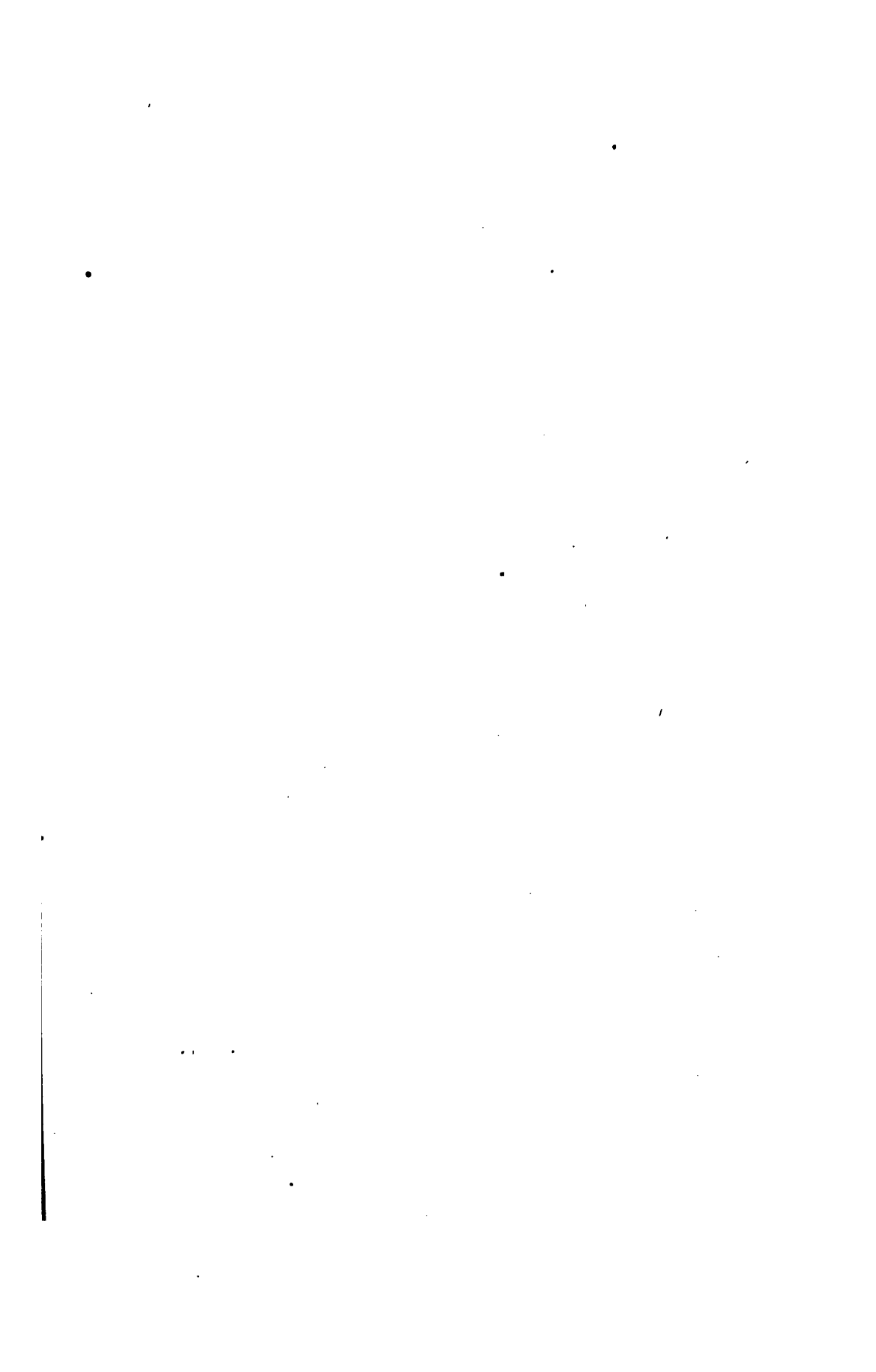
LOCATED AT ST. LOUIS,

TO THE

STATE SENATE

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.



REPORT.

BANK OF COMMERCE, ST. LOUIS, February 5, 1875.

*To the Honorable President of the Senate of the General Assembly
of the State of Missouri :*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with section 13 of the charter granted February 14, 1857, by which the St. Louis Building and Savings Association (now Bank of Commerce), of St. Louis, Missouri, was incorporated, I have the honor to inclose to your honorable body biennial report of the condition of this Bank on the 31st of December, 1874.

You will oblige me by acknowledging the receipt of this communication.

Very respectfully,

J. C. VANBLARCOM, for Cashier.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE DECEMBER 31, 1874.

Cash.....	\$265, 102 67		Due depositors.....	\$745, 131 68	
Sight exchange.....	148, 715 50	\$408, 818 17	Due banks and bankers.....	308, 851 96	\$1, 053, 488 59
Discounts:			Stock.....	\$300, 000 00	
Bills receivable.....	\$972, 462 40		Contingent fund.....	24, 933 02	
Exchange maturing.....	511, 078 81	1, 488, 641 21	Reserve fund, profits 1866 to 1873 inclusive.....	489, 800 61	
Furniture and fixtures.....		9, 112 09	Profits, 1874.....	84, 110 15	908, 843 78
Real estate.....		27, 412 78			
Suspended debt.....		4, 821 79			
U. S. bonds.....		23, 150 00			
Premium on bonds and gold.....		4, 971 83			
Total.....		\$1, 961, 827 37			\$1, 961, 827 37

SAINT LOUIS, December 31, 1874.
 The foregoing is a correct statement of the condition of the Bank of Commerce at this date.
 CHARLES ENSLIN, Cashier.

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, SCT.:

Sworn and subscribed to before me at St. Louis, this fourth day of February, A. D. 1875.
 O. D. GREENE, Jr., Notary Public, St. Louis county, Mo.

[SEAL.]

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MISSOURI,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1874.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL FOR 1874.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
JEFFERSON CITY, January 1, 1875. }

To his Excellency, SILAS WOODSON, Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR: In accordance with an established custom, and the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit my annual report.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly having failed to pass the military bill providing for the organization and support of the militia, and the old law being defective and insufficient to secure a military organization, the State is necessarily without any military organization whatever. Beyond a few companies in St. Louis, organized, kept up and supported at their own expense, there is no such thing as an organized militia force anywhere within the State.

I submit therefore to your Excellency the propriety of urging the question of the passage of a more efficient law for the organization of the militia upon the attention of the General Assembly.

In my last annual report, I had the honor of presenting my views on that subject very fully, and I might with propriety repeat the elaborate argument then submitted, but believing that the Twenty-eighth General Assembly will take a more rational and practical view of the question than the last Legislature did, I refer to the views expressed in my last annual report as equally applicable now. .

STATE AFFAIRS.

Since my last annual report, the State has been comparatively quiet and peaceful, and no event has occurred to require or demand the services of an organized military force. The laws everywhere have been respected and obeyed, and no disorders have occurred that the civil authorities could not suppress and punish. There have been crimes committed and outrages perpetrated, but the parties participating have been so few in numbers that the civil power of the State has proved itself sufficient to enforce the laws.

THE ORDNANCE ACCOUNT.

The State of Missouri stands charged on the books of the Department at Washington with all the arms and ordnance stores that were issued to the Missouri troops during the late war. The value of the the property thus charged up to the State is about one million dollars, and operates to prevent the State from receiving her annual quotas

of arms under the act of Congress. As these arms and ordnance stores were issued direct to the troops and not to the State, and as when the troops were mustered out all that remained of the property were returned to the government officials, this charge against the State is wrong and should be cancelled.

A full settlement of the ordnance account should be made by act of Congress, and with that view the following bill is now pending, and I am advised will become a law :

In the House of Representatives, March 30, 1874.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed. December 16, 1874.

Reported back with an amendment, recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pierce M. B. Young, on leave, introduced the following bill :

A bill for the relief of certain States and Territories on account of ordnance stores issued to them during the late civil war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That all issues of arms and other ordnance stores which were made by the War Department to the States and Territories since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, under the act of April twenty-third eighteen hundred and eight, and charged to the States and Territories, having been made for the maintenance and preservation of the Union, and properly chargeable to the United States, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to credit the several States and Territories with the sum charged to them respectively for arms and other ordnance stores which were issued to them since aforementioned dates, and charged against their quotas under the law for arming and equipping the militia: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, before making a credit to any of said States, to investigate and ascertain so nearly as he can, the disposition made by each of said States of said arms and ordnance stores; and if he shall find that any of said arms or ordnance stores have been sold, or otherwise misapplied, to refuse a credit to such State for so much of said arms and ordnance stores as have been sold or misapplied; and the amount thereof shall remain a charge against the State, the same as if this act had not been passed.

As an evidence of the certain passage of this bill, the following encouraging letter from the Hon. Erastus Wells, one of our Congressmen, will show :

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. }
December 18, 1874 }

DEAR SIR: I send you a copy of the bill the Committee on Military Affairs have agreed to report, which they will do at an early day. I have had a long and hard pull; nothing like perseverance you know. It has been carried through the Committee by keeping after them continually, as I have done for the last two years. I have no fears but it will pass, as it is sweeping in its provisions, which will give it strength in the House.

Very Respectfully,

ERASTUS WELLS.

When this bill becomes a law Missouri will be enabled to draw her quota of arms due her per annum under the law of 1808. This will be very desirable, as an examination of the State Armory will show how poor the State is in arms and ordnance generally.

GENERAL OFFICE BUSINESS.

A report can but poorly convey an idea of the general business pertaining to this office. Congress having placed the Missouri Militia upon the same footing as to pensions as other troops, and as Missouri not only furnished her quotas of 104,758 men for the regular volunteer service during the war, but in addition put 100 regiments of militia in the field, it is safe to say that the people of Missouri have more business with the Adjutant General's office in Missouri than with any other State office. No conception can be formed as to the extent of the correspondence with this office. The requirements of the various departments of the government at Washington City for evidence from the records of this office is constantly increasing. The tendency of the legislation in Congress since the war has been very much in the interests of soldiers, and as the survivors of the late war, both among Missouri Volunteers and the Militia, have all more or less, much business with the departments at Washington, this office is constantly crowded with letters pertaining to their interest. A great many meritorious claims are secured to the parties by the evidence on file in this office, and none but those immediately interested can realize the importance of it, or appreciate the arduous duties pertaining to the office of Adjutant General. I may, with propriety, state that the most of the time of my assistants is devoted to a laborious discharge of the duties imposed by the immense amount of business constantly claiming attention, and that the clerical force is entirely insufficient to properly discharge the duties of the office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CRAFTON, *Adjutant General.*

LIST OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES ON HAND DECEMBER, 1874.

Iron safe.....	1
Steel safe.....	1
Stamps.....	3
Camp cot.....	1
Postoffice letter scales.....	3
Postoffice deliveries.....	2
Postage stamp boxes.....	3
Eyelet machines.....	2
Chamberlain stamps.....	3
Press and stamp.....	1
Canceling stamps.....	5
Office seals (Adjutant General).....	2
Office seals (Quartermaster General).....	1
Copying presses.....	2
Copying stand.....	1
Book cases.....	17
Set of pigeon holes.....	28
Chairs.....	23
Desks.....	5
Wash stands.....	2
Clocks.....	2
Cane seats.....	3
Water cooler.....	1
Truck.....	1
United States maps.....	2
Missouri maps.....	2

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

*Return of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores remaining on hand and receipted for
January, 1874.*

Altered to percussion muskets, smooth 69.....	160
Cavalry saber belts.....	61
Infantry swords.....	129
Heavy cavalry sabers, brass mounted.....	2
Heavy cavalry sabers, steel mounted.....	77
Light cavalry sabers, brass mounted.....	8
Light cavalry sabers, steel mounted.....	25
Colt's navy, 36.....	1
Remington revolvers, 44.....	9
Savage revolvers, 44.....	70
Bayonets.....	3,855
Rifles.....	2
Spencer carbines.....	2
French carbines.....	1
Austrian muskets.....	32
Musketoons.....	85
Garibaldi rifles.....	85
Short rifles.....	69
Prussian muskets.....	155
Enfield muskets, rifled 50.....	392
United States muskets, rifled 50.....	784
“ “ rifled 69.....	304
“ “ smooth 69.....	1,216

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—CONTINUED.

Altered to percussion muskets, rifled 69.....	288
Carriages and cassions	2
Woodruff howitzers.....	2
Land, number of acres.....	5
Iron water buckets.....	4
Main springs.....	248
Extra cones.....	1,850
Ball screws.....	284
Spring vises.....	228
Wipers.....	1,591
Screw drivers.....	208
Pistol cap boxes.....	2
Revolver scabbards.....	72
Bayonet scabbards.....	3,511
Gun slings.....	3,216
Cap pouches and picks.....	3,552
Waist belt plates.....	3,062
Waist belts.....	3,204
Cartridge box belt plates.....	4,009
Cartridge box belts.....	4,213
Cartridge box plates.....	2,497
Cartridge boxes.....	3,583
Pistol cartridge boxes.....	161
Cavalry cartridge boxes.....	285
Pistol holster.....	1
Pistol belt.....	1
Horse pistol.....	1
N. C. O. sword belts.....	32
Cavalry saber knots.....	32
Buckshot.....	448
6-pound gun, rear sights.....	2
Packing boxes.....	315
Arm chests.....	141
Arm chests and inlets.....	195
Gun rack.....	1
Gun brush.....	1
Mallet.....	1
Nail punch.....	1
Fore punch and creaser.....	1
Poker.....	1
Anvil and block.....	1
Welding hammer.....	1
Blank cartridges.....	2,000
Round ball cartridges, caliber 50.....	340
Round ball cartridges, caliber 69.....	33,000
Round ball cartridges, caliber 72.....	23,160
Band ball cartridges, caliber 69.....	21,800
Band ball cartridges, caliber 72.....	19,000
Spherical case shot, fixed.....	126
12-pound shells, fixed.....	60
2-pound canister, fixed.....	189
2-pound solid shot, fixed.....	5
6-pound solid shot, fixed.....	140
6-pound canister.....	14
Rifle percussion shells.....	20
Brush wipers and thongs.....	3
Pistol cartridge pouches.....	43
Carbine swivels.....	29
Carbine slings.....	9
Bullet moulds.....	90
Cone wrenches and screw drivers.....	1,702
Tompions.....	509
Sear springs.....	108
Tumbler screws.....	95

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES—CONTINUED.

Tumbler punches.....	325
Hand hammer.....	1
Fire place frames.....	1
Bellows and handle.....	1
Iron crease buckets.....	3
Pistol ball cartridges, caliber 38.....	20,000
“ “ “ 44.....	5,518
Metallic cartridges, caliber 38.....	1,008
“ “ “ 58.....	756
Pistol ball cartridges, caliber 54.....	4,000
Elongated ball cartridges, caliber 54.....	17,930
“ “ “ 58.....	14,700
“ “ “ 69.....	18,310
“ “ “ 71.....	14,000

REPORT OF PARDONS ISSUED IN 1874

BY

GOV. SILAS WOODSON.

LIST OF PARDONS.

39

PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW OF 1865.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
Jan'y 10.....	John Brown.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Assault to ravish.....	1872 April.....	2 years.
10.....	George Gibson.....	Buchanan.....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	July.....	2 "
13.....	Wm. McDonald.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	May.....	2 "
16.....	Garland Kirby.....	Howard.....	Circuit.....	".....	1870 December.....	4 "
17.....	Olman Cheny.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Manslaughter 1st degree.....	1871 October.....	3 "
20.....	Stewart Burton.....	".....	".....	Burglary and larceny. 2d degree.....	September.....	3 "
23.....	Tobias Hunter.....	Washington.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October.....	3 "
23.....	James Reed.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Robbery, 1st degree.....	1866 July.....	10 "
24.....	George W. Robins.....	Barry.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	1872 July.....	2 "
24.....	Joseph Baker.....	Cooper.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1871 October.....	3 "
24.....	W. S. Sanders.....	".....	".....	".....	October.....	3 "
24.....	John Vealy.....	Schuyler.....	".....	Burglary.....	October.....	3 "
24.....	Louis Jobe.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	September.....	3 "
28.....	Noah Patterson.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	3 "
28.....	Thomas Kakowsky.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Not stated.....	1872 July.....	2 "
28.....	William Brewster.....	".....	".....	".....	July.....	2 "
30.....	Harrison McWilliams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to rape.....	January.....	2 1/2 "
Febru'y 3.....	Henry Meed.....	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1871 October.....	8 "
4.....	Herman Miller.....	Phelps.....	".....	".....	1872 July.....	2 "
9.....	Gabe Patton.....	Howard.....	".....	".....	August.....	2 "
9.....	Cory Pickert.....	".....	".....	".....	August.....	2 "
11.....	Levi Laughlin.....	Bates.....	".....	".....	July.....	2 "
11.....	Uriah Warden.....	".....	".....	".....	July.....	2 "
14.....	Jesse Gibson.....	Monroe.....	".....	Rape.....	1870 May.....	5 "
16.....	Edward J. Forbs.....	St. Francois.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	May.....	5 "
20.....	John Armstrong.....	Dade.....	".....	Not stated.....	1872 August.....	2 "
23.....	Gerard Schenelder.....	St. Charles.....	".....	Forgery.....	1871 November.....	3 "
25.....	Richard Bodenhamer.....	Greene.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1872 August.....	2 "
25.....	Joseph Tucker.....	".....	".....	Rape.....	August.....	2 "
25.....	Henry Butler.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Grand larceny.....	1871 November.....	3 "
25.....	Anthony Bryan.....	".....	".....	".....	November.....	3 "

PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW OF 1865—CONTINUED.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
Febr'y 27.....	Frank Pilley.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Not stated.....	1872 August.....	2 years.
28.....	Aug. Stotling.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Manslaughter, 2d degree.....	1871 November.....	3 "
2.....	Daniel Brooks.....	".....	".....	Burglary and grand lar.....	November.....	3 "
7.....	Charles Lee, alias Morgan.....	".....	".....	".....	November.....	3 "
7.....	Adam Shepard.....	".....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	November.....	3 "
9.....	Thomas Thompson.....	Ralls.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1873 September.....	2 "
10.....	James Williams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	Assault to kill.....	1871 November.....	3 "
11.....	William Anderson.....	Jackson.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1872 August.....	2 "
11.....	John Davis.....	St. Louis.....	".....	Assault to kill.....	September.....	2 "
12.....	John Wilson, alias Cullen.....	".....	".....	Grand larceny.....	September.....	2 "
13.....	Henry W. Kuhlman.....	St. Charles.....	Circuit.....	".....	September.....	2 "
13.....	Charles Douglas, alias Dale.....	Jackson.....	".....	".....	August.....	2 "
13.....	John Bailey.....	".....	".....	".....	August.....	2 "
13.....	Felix Thomas.....	Pike.....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
14.....	Jack Layman.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	".....	September.....	2 "
14.....	Charles B. Martin.....	Gentry.....	Circuit.....	".....	September.....	2 "
16.....	Nelson Fields.....	Jackson.....	Criminal.....	".....	August.....	2 "
16.....	Henry Bolden.....	St. Louis.....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
16.....	August O. Tride.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
16.....	Frank Miller, alias Smoce.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
17.....	Wayne Milligan.....	Cedar.....	Circuit.....	".....	September.....	2 "
18.....	Charles Whaler, alias McDonald.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	".....	September.....	2 "
19.....	Sy Whits.....	Jackson.....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
19.....	Lizzie Callahan.....	St. Louis.....	".....	".....	August.....	2 "
20.....	John Meiser.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
21.....	Frank Moore.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
23.....	John Ryan.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	".....	September.....	2 "
24.....	Cora Bell.....	Pettis.....	".....	".....	1871 November.....	3 "
25.....	William Wood.....	Clark.....	".....	".....	1872 September.....	2 "
25.....	Hiram Thompson.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
25.....	William W. Alexander.....	".....	".....	".....	September.....	2 "
25.....	John Conners.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal.....	".....	September.....	2 "

LIST OF PARDONS.

5

25.....	Thomas Powers.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	1872 September...	2 years.
25.....	William Johnson.....	Jefferson.....	Circuit ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
26.....	Henry Reed.....	New Madrid.....	" ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
30.....	William Webster.....	Clinton.....	" ..	Murder.....	1871 December ..	3 "
31.....	Henry Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Grand larceny.....	1872 March.....	4 "
2.....	George Thompson.....	Greene.....	Circuit ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
4.....	James T. McDonald.....	Lincoln.....	" ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
4.....	Charles Potter.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
4.....	James Busher.....	" ..	" ..	False pretenses.....	September ..	2 "
4.....	James Barrett.....	Macon.....	Circuit ..	Grand larceny.....	September ..	2 "
4.....	George Reese.....	Phelps.....	" ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
10.....	Thomas Hatter.....	Macon.....	" ..	" ..	1869 September...	6 "
11.....	John Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	" ..	1872 September...	2 "
13.....	Davis Ratliff.....	Washington.....	Circuit ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
13.....	Peter Berry.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	1872 October ..	2 "
15.....	John Meyers.....	Audrain.....	" ..	" ..	October ..	2 "
15.....	Henry Clark.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	October ..	2 "
17.....	Edward Banks.....	Boone.....	" ..	" ..	October ..	2 "
18.....	Charles Curtis.....	Clay.....	" ..	" ..	September ..	2 "
22.....	Louis Laux.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary.....	1870 July	5 "
22.....	Thomas Johnson.....	Phelps.....	Circuit ..	Grand larceny.....	1869 September...	6 "
27.....	James Harper.....	Newton.....	" ..	" ..	1872 October ..	2 "
28.....	Biddle Moore.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Murder, 1st degree.....	1866 May	10 "
29.....	John Banks.....	Platte.....	Circuit ..	Grand larceny.....	1872 October ..	2 "
30.....	Eugene Day.....	Johnson.....	" ..	Bigamy.....	1871 April	4 "
2.....	Eugene Wallace.....	Saline.....	" ..	Grand larceny.....	1872 October ..	2 "
2.....	James Smith.....	Madison.....	" ..	" ..	October ..	3 "
13.....	William Holloman.....	Iron.....	" ..	" ..	January	8 "
13.....	Joe Robinson.....	Jackson.....	Criminal ..	" ..	October	2 "
15.....	William Henry.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit ..	Converting stolen prop- erty.....	January	3 "
20.....	Henry Robertson.....	Saline.....	" ..	Assault to kill.....	November ..	2 "
20.....	John Wilson.....	St. Louis ..	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	October	2 "
20.....	Thomas Martin.....	" ..	" ..	Assault to kill.....	November ..	2 "
22.....	Henry Jacob.....	Chariton.....	Circuit ..	Grand larceny.....	November ..	2 "
22.....	James H. Nestor.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	November ..	2 "
23.....	James Carson.....	Cole.....	" ..	" ..	November ..	2 "
23.....	Felix Grundy.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	" ..	November ..	2 "
23.....	George Harrison.....	Iron.....	Circuit ..	" ..	October	2 "
27.....	Albert Schenck.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	" ..	November ..	2 "
27.....	John Williams.....	" ..	" ..	" ..	November ..	2 "
28.....	Thomas Howard.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit ..	Assault to rape.....	1870 August.....	5 "

April

May

LIST OF PARDONS.

PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW OF 1865—CONTINUED.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
June 1.....	Frank Jenkins.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Grand larceny.....	1872 November...	2 years.
1.....	James Wilson.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
1.....	Thomas Lyons.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
3.....	James Carroll.....	".....	".....	".....	1873 July.....	2 "
5.....	George Randall.....	Shelby.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	1872 November...	2 "
5.....	James Terrace, alias F. Bill.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	November...	2 "
6.....	Clab Doolin.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rape.....	1871 May.....	4 "
6.....	William Shadwick.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	1872 November...	2 "
8.....	Henry Brockton.....	".....	".....	Assault to kill.....	November...	2 "
10.....	Charles Vasek.....	".....	".....	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	November...	2 "
10.....	Paul Howard.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	February.....	2 "
10.....	Edward Ryan.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	".....	November...	2 "
13.....	Martin Kavander.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
18.....	Michael Delaney.....	Bates.....	Circuit.....	".....	November...	2 "
13.....	Thomas Barlow.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
13.....	George Jones.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
16.....	Albert Lilly.....	Buchanan.....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	November...	2 "
16.....	Elijah McWilliams.....	".....	".....	Grand larceny.....	November...	2 "
16.....	C. C. Wilson.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
16.....	Henry Mason.....	".....	".....	".....	November...	2 "
19.....	James Wilkerson.....	Cole.....	".....	".....	1871 May.....	4 "
23.....	August Erstern, alias Eisner.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Obtaining money under false pretenses.....	1872 November...	2 "
23.....	John Biddles.....	Lafayette.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November...	2 "
23.....	James Burk.....	".....	".....	".....	December...	2 "
26.....	Dick Johnson.....	".....	".....	".....	December...	2 "
26.....	Chas. Witte.....	Henry.....	".....	Not stated.....	December...	2 "
26.....	Wm. Carroll.....	Crawford.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	December...	2 "
26.....	Roger Burns.....	Marion.....	".....	Burglary.....	March.....	3 "
26.....	John Caden.....	".....	".....	".....	March.....	3 "
27.....	Cordellus Hawkins.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Assault to kill.....	November...	3 "

LIST OF PARDONS.

7

27	John Clark.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	1872 November...	2 years.
27	James Loyd.....	"	"	Assault to kill.....	1870 September...	"
1	John Jennings.....	Bates.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1872 March.....	3
2	John Ward.....	Jackson.....	Criminal ..	"	November.....	"
2	Thos. Price.....	"	"	"	November.....	"
2	Mollie Jenkins.....	"	"	"	November.....	"
2	John Wilson.....	"	"	"	November.....	"
2	Wm. Berryhill.....	"	"	"	November.....	"
8	Moses Wolf.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	"	1871 May.....	4
3	R. S. Wilson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary and larceny.....	1870 September...	5
3	Chas. Robinson.....	Jackson.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1872 November...	2
8	Henry Clay.....	"	"	"	November.....	"
7	Patrick Sullivan.....	"	"	"	November.....	5
10	John Shannon.....	St. Louis.....	"	Burglary and larceny.....	1870 September...	5
14	Fountain A. Goodman.....	Carroll.....	Circuit.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	September.....	3
15	Theodore McClusky.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Assault to kill.....	1872 March.....	2
16	John Smith.....	Phelps.....	Circuit.....	Breaking from custody...	1873 January.....	2
17	Wm. Smith.....	Jackson.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	January.....	2
17	Peter Mason.....	"	"	"	November.....	2
21	Shelton Stone.....	"	"	"	November.....	2
21	Edgar Vroman.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Burglary and larceny.....	1870 October.....	5
24	Wm. Gelland.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Assault to rape.....	1878 January.....	2
27	Chas. Connors.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	January.....	2
30	Wm. Gant.....	"	"	Assault to kill.....	1871 July.....	4
30	Wm. T. Brossins.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	1878 January.....	2
31	Wm. Martin.....	"	"	"	January.....	2
31	Michael McGuire.....	"	"	"	January.....	2
81	Chas. Reiley.....	"	"	"	January.....	2
3	Geo. Webster.....	"	"	"	January.....	2
4	Alfred Williams.....	Macon.....	Circuit.....	"	January.....	2
7	Josephine Brown.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	"	January.....	2
7	James McConnell.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	1872 December...	2
7	W. A. Judson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Manslaughter, 2d degree.....	March.....	3
8	Chas. Terry, alias Monday.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	1873 January.....	2
8	David W. Campbell.....	"	"	"	January.....	2
10	Wm. Nix.....	Franklin.....	Circuit.....	"	1872 November...	2
11	Silas Williams.....	Marion.....	"	"	1871 August.....	4
11	Wm. Lowe.....	"	"	"	1872 December...	2
13	Tim. Conglin.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Assault to kill.....	1873 January.....	2
13	Warren Williams.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	January.....	2
13	John Johnson.....	"	"	"	February.....	2
14	James Jarman.....	Marion.....	"	Assault to rape.....	1872 December...	2

July

August

LIST OF PARDONS.

PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW OF 1865—CONTINUED.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
August 17.....	Daniel Thompson.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1872 September.....	2½ years.
17.....	Stephen A. White.....	Livingston.....	".....	".....	1873 January.....	2 "
17.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Marion.....	".....	".....	1872 December.....	2 "
20.....	Wesley Bershoers.....	Phelps.....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	1873 January.....	2 "
20.....	John Randall.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary, 2d degree.....	1872 May.....	3 "
22.....	Julius Schaffer.....	".....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1873 January.....	2 "
24.....	John Lyons, alias Williams.....	".....	".....	".....	1872 May.....	2 "
24.....	Thos. A. Johnson.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	1870 November.....	5 "
26.....	Emile Wasmer.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary and larceny.....	1871 November.....	5 "
28.....	Sampson T. Palmer.....	Lawrence ..	Circuit.....	Not stated.....	1871 May.....	4 "
28.....	Alfred Bills.....	Cooper.....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	August.....	4 "
31.....	Dudley Strong.....	Platte.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	August.....	4 "
William Francis.....	William Francis.....	Cole.....	".....	".....	1873 September.....	3 "
Sept'er 5.....	Geo. Wyatt.....	Mississippi.....	".....	Murder, 2d degree.....	1876 November.....	5 "
10.....	Leroy Moore, alias Mac Moore.....	Cole.....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	1869 May.....	7 "
11.....	Peter Doerr.....	Jackson.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	1873 February.....	2 "
11.....	Frank Hoffman.....	".....	".....	".....	February.....	2 "
11.....	Frank Washington.....	".....	".....	".....	February.....	2 "
11.....	Wm. F. Stephens.....	".....	".....	".....	February.....	2 "
12.....	Jacob Dechert.....	St. Louis.....	".....	".....	1873 March.....	2 "
14.....	James Dillard.....	Livingston ..	Circuit.....	".....	1872 June.....	2 "
14.....	Levi Lyon.....	Boone.....	".....	Burglary.....	1873 March.....	8 "
15.....	James Williford.....	Peniscot.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	March.....	2 "
16.....	James Smith, alias Clark.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	".....	February.....	2 "
19.....	Coleman Weaver.....	Jackson.....	".....	".....	February.....	2 "
19.....	Wm. Banks.....	".....	".....	".....	February.....	2 "
19.....	Justice Warner.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	".....	March.....	2 "
19.....	John King.....	Jackson.....	Criminal ..	".....	February.....	2 "
21.....	James Moore.....	St. Louis.....	".....	".....	February.....	2 "
22.....	Jacob Payne.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	1872 June.....	3 "
24.....	Jacob Bigford.....	Jasper.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1873 March.....	2 "
24.....	Geo. Lewis.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	".....	March.....	2 "
26.....	Wesley Parker.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	".....	March.....	2 "

LIST OF PARDONS.

9

26.....	Wm. Howard.....	St. Louis.....	Original ..	Bigamy.....	1873 March.....	2 years.
28.....	James Wilson.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March.....	"
28.....	Thomas Jaster.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	"	1872 April.....	3
30.....	John Smith.....	Callaway.....	Criminal ..	"	1871 September.....	4
30.....	Bettie Barnes.....	Lincoln.....	Circuit.....	"	1873 February.....	2
October 1.....	John Buckner.....	"	"	"	March.....	"
5.....	Thos. Bradensburg.....	Charlton.....	"	"	March.....	2
7.....	Squire Williams.....	Ray.....	"	Assault to kill.....	1872 November.....	2 1/2
7.....	John O'Larris.....	Dade.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1873 March.....	2
8.....	Thos. M. Underwood.....	Andrew.....	"	"	April.....	2
8.....	Geo. Wolf.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Forgery.....	April.....	2
9.....	Herman Hardbeck, alias P. Baumiller	Howard.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	March.....	2
9.....	Sallie Grubbs.....	Buchanan.....	"	"	April.....	2
12.....	Hamilton Baughman.....	Lafayette.....	"	Assault to ravish.....	1872 July.....	3
12.....	Aaron Bennett.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary, 2d degree.....	1870 November.....	5
12.....	James Fortune.....	Boone.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1872 July.....	3
13.....	Benjamin Shock.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary and larceny and	1871 August.....	4
15.....	Harry Clifford.....	"	"	assault to escape.....	1869 May.....	7
16.....	Henry Schmalkalos.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary, 2d degree.....	1872 July.....	3
16.....	Land Mehr.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	1873 March.....	2
19.....	John Seager.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	"	1872 July.....	3
19.....	John Smith.....	Cass.....	"	"	July.....	3
19.....	James Smith.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Assault to kill.....	1871 January.....	5
19.....	David Drayton.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	October.....	4
20.....	Mason Allen.....	Monteau.....	"	Embezzlement.....	1873 March.....	2
26.....	Walter C. Ellis.....	Texas.....	"	Killing, maiming and	"	"
Nov'ber 3.....	Geo. Litteral.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	wounding cattle.....	April.....	2
5.....	Robert Moore, alias Henshaw.....	Jackson.....	"	Concubinage.....	January.....	2
10.....	Geo. McDonald.....	St. Louis.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1872 May.....	2
16.....	Geo. Hasey.....	Jackson.....	"	Burglary and larceny.....	1871 January.....	3
16.....	Stephen Fitzwater.....	St. Louis.....	"	Grand larceny.....	October.....	4
16.....	Jas. Kan (Kane).....	St. Genevieve.....	Circuit.....	"	November.....	4
20.....	Harrison Waleley.....	Randolph.....	"	"	1873 May.....	2
23.....	George Clarke.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	"	May.....	2
23.....	Milton Frame.....	"	"	"	1871 January.....	5
27.....	Frank Barnhardt.....	"	"	"	1873 May.....	2
30.....	Louis Miller.....	"	"	"	May.....	2
30.....	James Green.....	Mississippi.....	"	Hog stealing.....	May.....	2
Dec'ber 4.....	Henry Elkins.....	"	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	May.....	2
4.....	Wm. Tunstall.....	"	"	"	May.....	2

PARDONS UNDER THREE-FOURTHS LAW OF 1865—CONTINUED.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
Dec'ber 4.....	Joseph DeCJews.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1873 May.....	2 years.
4.....	George Jenkins.....	Boone.....	".....	".....	1871 February....	5 "
4.....	Jas. Brino, alias Coyle.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary, 2d degree.....	1872 May.....	3 "
4.....	Morton Turner.....	Pettis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1873 May.....	2 "
4.....	Jas. Wilson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Obtaining goods under false pretenses.....	May.....	2 "
4.....	W. R. Mason, alias Watkins.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Grand larceny.....	May.....	2 "
5.....	*Peter Harnois.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	".....	1874 May.....	2 "
7.....	Wm. Ryan, alias Bob Wright.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	".....	1873 May.....	2 "
7.....	Patrick Herbert.....	Mississippi.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	May.....	2 "
9.....	Geo. W. Freeman.....	St. Genevieve.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	May.....	2 "
10.....	Louis Schwartz.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	".....	May.....	2 "
12.....	Clarence Hinton.....	Marion.....	Circuit.....	".....	June.....	2 "
12.....	Greenberry Blair.....	Nodaway.....	".....	".....	1871 December....	4 "
12.....	Bartley Hunt, alias Bartley Curtley.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Assault to kill.....	1873 May.....	5 "
12.....	James Ward.....	St. ".....	".....	Grand larceny.....	March.....	2 "
16.....	P. H. Williams.....	Andrew.....	Circuit.....	".....	June.....	2 "
16.....	Henry Bailey.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	".....	May.....	2 "
16.....	Ben. Evans.....	Cooper.....	Circuit.....	".....	June.....	2 "
16.....	Allen Johnson.....	Boone.....	".....	".....	June.....	2 "
18.....	Emma Robinson.....	Marion.....	".....	Larceny.....	June.....	2 "
18.....	Rose Johnson.....	".....	".....	".....	June.....	2 "
18.....	Frank Martin.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ..	Burglary and larceny.....	1868 November....	8 "
19.....	Jennie Davis.....	".....	".....	Manslaughter.....	1872 September....	3 "
19.....	Henry Leroline alias Heary Cummings	".....	".....	Burglary and larceny.....	1871 March.....	5 "
21.....	Wm. Buford.....	".....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1873 May.....	2 "
21.....	Edward Reed.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Burglary.....	1872 September....	3 "
26.....	Thaderick Baker.....	Franklin.....	".....	Grand larceny.....	1873 May.....	2 "
28.....	W. H. Hays.....	Randolph.....	".....	".....	May.....	2 "

*Previously commuted to one year.

PARDONS ON PETITION FOR REASONS APPEARING IN SAID PETITIONS, NOW ON FILE IN THE
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

LIST OF PARDONS.

11

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
January 2...	Ellen Fox.....	St. Louis.....	Crim. Cor.	Petit larceny.....	1873 September...	6 months in county jail.
10...	William T. Corey.....	Linn.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1871 June.....	10 years.
10...	George H. Loomis.....	Washington.....	"	"	1873 June.....	2 "
12...	William H. Lyle.....	Schuyler.....	"	Rape.....	1869 Special June term.....	7 "
12...	George Green.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Petit larceny.....	1873 October.....	4 months in workhouse.
12...	John Lovell.....	Vernon.....	Circuit.....	Attempted burglary.....	November.....	2 years.
13...	George White.....	Jackson.....	Criminal...	Assault to kill.....	1872 December...	4 "
13...	Joseph Welch.....	St. Louis.....	"	Bigamy.....	1873 July.....	2 "
14...	Charles Bailless.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	1873 September...	2 "
14...	Laura Tuttle.....	Callaway.....	Circuit.....	"	1873 February....	2 "
13...	Linton B. Redden.....	Gentry.....	"	"	September.....	2 "
15...	William Solon.....	Marton.....	"	Grand larceny and burglary and larceny.....	August.....	7 months in county jail.
16...	Edward Rugger.....	Gasconade.....	Circuit, called t'm.	Embezzlement.....	1872 December...	2 years.
17...	James Remin.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Breaking jail.....	1873 September...	2 "
17...	Thomas Johnson.....	Dent.....	"	Forgery.....	1870 November...	8 "
17...	Asberry Evans.....	Johnson.....	"	Manslaughter.....	1873 October.....	2 "
17...	Wm. Garges.....	Schuyler.....	"	Grand larceny.....	August.....	2 "
20...	Chas. Davis.....	Ray.....	"	Assault to kill.....	March.....	2 "
24...	James Donnelly.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Petit larceny.....	1874 January.....	3 months in workhouse.
24...	Henry Stone.....	Lewis.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1873 September...	4 years.
30...	Daniel M. Lewis.....	Perry.....	"	"	Last t'm of court.	2 "
30...	Wm. Rife.....	Sullivan.....	"	"	1872 October.....	2 "
Feb'y 13...	Henry Baker.....	Cole.....	"	"	1871 May.....	5 "
18...	Robert Carlisle.....	Randolph.....	"	"	1873 November...	3 "
18...	Michael Stangteen.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Embezzlement and lar'ny	October.....	2 "

PARDONS AND PETITIONS—CONTINUED.

Date of pardon.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
Feb'y 18...	Thomas Keeler.....	Randolph.....	Circuit.....	Escaping from jail.....	1874 January.....	3 years.
28...	Morris Collins.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Burglary.....	1873 January.....	2 "
25...	Thomas Miller.....	Bates City.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	November.....	
25...	John Russell.....	Nodaway.....	Circuit.....	Petit larceny.....	1871 July.....	2 "
27...	James A. Wave.....	Clinton.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1872 December.....	2 "
March 25...	John W. McGuire.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Murder.....	1873 July.....	12 "
Feb'y 28...	Henry Johnson.....	"	"	Petit larceny.....	December.....	6 months in workhouse.
March 2...	James Kavanaugh.....	"	"	Murder.....	November.....	10 years.
3...	Frank Brittle, alias Wm. Grimes	Monroe.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1869 May.....	7 "
5...	Sidney Pennington.....	Lafayette.....	"	Murder.....	1871 May.....	10 "
6...	Henry Phillips.....	Mississippi.....	"	Assault to kill.....	1873 October.....	2 "
7...	John Thomas Wood.....	Henry.....	"	Manslaughter.....	1871 October.....	5 "
9...	Geo. W. Watson.....	Grundy.....	"	Murder.....	1872 April.....	10 "
11...	Wm. B. Johnson.....	Jefferson.....	"	Grand larceny.....	September.....	2 "
12...	D. M. Turner.....	Texas.....	"	Larceny.....	1871 April.....	2 and 3 years.
13...	John W. Loring.....	Reynolds.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1872 November.....	5 years.
14...	James W. Moffatt.....	Pettis.....	"	"	1874 January.....	3 "
16...	Edward Bolland.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Rape.....	1873 November.....	5 "
17...	Albert Teafon.....	"	"	Petit larceny.....	1874 March.....	2 months in workhouse.
23...	Peter Breedlove.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1873 July.....	2 years.
23...	A. A. Laycock.....	Phelps.....	"	"	March.....	2 "
28...	George Wilson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Receiving stolen property	July.....	2 "
30...	Owen T. Combs.....	Monroe.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	1874 April.....	2 "
April 8...	John Goodwin.....	Carroll.....	"	Felonious assault.....	March.....	3 months in county jail.
May 8...	George Goodwin.....	"	"	"	March.....	3 "
June 1...	Jos. A. Minor.....	Chariton.....	"	"	February.....	6 "
1...	John T. Minor.....	"	"	"	February.....	6 "
1...	Robert Penn.....	"	"	"	February.....	6 "
1...	Toss Penn.....	"	"	"	February.....	6 "
1...	Mary Dickson, alias Donaldson.	Jackson.....	Criminal...	Grand larceny.....	.....	2 "
10...	Wm. Simpson.....	St. Louis.....	"	Petit larceny.....	1874 February.....	6 " in workhouse.
10...	Alfred Lakins.....	Cass.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1871 October.....	4 years.

LIST OF PARDONS.

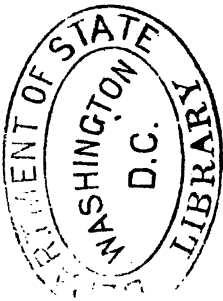
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June	15...	F. M. Alderson.....	Chariton.....	Circuit.....	Felonious assault.....	1874 February ...	3 years.
	20...	Ed Bryant.....	Greene.....	"	Manslaughter, 3d degree..	May	2 "
	22...	Henry C. Floyd.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	Grand larceny.....	May	2 "
	23...	James Fargo.....	"	"	Rape.....	1868 October ..	7 "
	25...	Frederick Neuse.....	Perry	Circuit.....	Burglary	1873 November ..	3 "
July	26...	George Stevenson.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	Breaking jail.....	1874 February ..	2 "
	30...	David McConaughy.....	Johnson.....	Circuit.....	Petit larceny	March.....	6 months in workhouse.
	1...	Henry J. Faber.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	"	1873 December ..	2 years.
	7...	George A. Williams.....	Cass	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1874 May	6 months in county jail.
	16...	Jasper Larks.....	Henry	"	Wounding, disfiguring, etc	1874 May	6 months in county jail.
August	17...	Anderson Potts.....	St. Francois.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1872 October ..	3 years.
	20...	Sanford Willis.....	Buchanan.....	Criminal....	"	1874 January.....	2 "
	27...	Dennis Tucker.....	St. Louis.....	"	"	May	2 "
	1...	Michael McGuire.....	"	"	"	1873 January.....	2 "
	11...	Henry Smith.....	Madison	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	1872 January.....	5 "
Septem.	27...	Claiborn Hurst.....	"	"	Having and receiving	1873 September ..	2 1/2 "
	27...	James Queen.....	St. Francois.....	"	stolen property.....	1874 May	5 "
	27...	John Kirby.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	Burglary, 2d degree.....	February	6 months in county jail.
	28...	Napoleon B. Reed.....	Buchanan.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	April	10 years.
	1...	Christ. Burns.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	Rape	1873 November ..	2 "
	2...	William C. Kerrigan.....	"	"	Bigamy.....	1874 April	12 "
	5...	John Buttermore.....	"	"	Burglary.....	1868 December ..	10 "
	7...	Patrick Burns.....	"	"	Murder, 1st degree	1871 May	10 "
	7...	Michael Mahan.....	"	"	Robbery	1872 September ..	4 "
	7...	George Brant.....	"	"	Burglary and larceny.....	1878 November ..	10 "
	7...	Henry Campbell.....	Marion.....	Com. Pleas	Burglary.....	1872 December ..	8 months in workhouse.
	9...	Mollie McClelland.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	Petit larceny.....	1874 July	3 years.
	9...	Mary Klugman.....	"	"	Burglary, 2d degree.....	March.....	5 "
	10...	William Drakeschmidt.....	"	"	Grand larceny.....	1871 January.....	10 "
	10...	Jesse Taylor.....	"	"	Murder, 2d degree.....	1873 May	5 "
	10...	John Wilson.....	Greene.....	Circuit.....	Grand larceny.....	1872 May	5 "
	11...	Edward R. Cairns.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	"	1874 March.....	4 "
	11...	Henry Martin.....	Scott.....	Circuit.....	Assault to kill.....	1871 April	2 "
	12...	Christian Ott.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal....	Grand larceny.....	1874 March	5 "
	15...	Francis Clark.....	Linn	Circuit.....	"	1871 June	2 "
	16...	John A. McNatt.....	Phelps	"	Breaking jail.....	1874 February ...	2 "

PARDONS ON PETITIONS—CONTINUED.

Date of pardons.	Names.	County.	Court.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Length of sentence.
1874.						
Septem 16...	John Cunningham	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Murder.....	1871 March.....	5 years.
17...	William Bell	"	"	"	1874 May	10 "
17...	Mark Wilkerson, alias Freeman.	"	"	Burglary, 2d degree	1874 May	3 "
19...	John Sweeney	"	"	Grand larceny.....	January.....	4 "
20...	Benjamin Jones.....	Cole	Circuit	Murder	1871 February ...	20 "
26...	Charles Williams.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Burglary, 2d degree	1873 May	3 "
29...	Francis McGowan.....	Marion.....	Hannibal	"	"	"
October 1...	James Mitchell.....	Franklin	Com. Pleas	Grand larceny.....	1871 July.....	5 "
1...	Milton Gray.....	Randolph	Circuit	Burglary, 2d degree	1878 November...	3 "
3...	Charles Willisdorf.....	Jackson.....	Criminal ...	Wounding animals.....	1874 September...	3 months in county jail.
6...	William Barrett.....	St. Louis.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	May	2 years.
13...	Con. Monyhew.....	Johnson	Circuit	Assault to rape.....	1878 November...	2 "
14...	Oliver McGuire.....	Grundy.....	"	Felonious assault.....	1874 June.....	2 "
19...	Victor F. Mauncer.....	Greene.....	"	Robbery and larceny	1873 December...	4 "
Nov'ber 3...	Geo. W. Knowlton.....	Randolph.....	"	Embezzlement.....	1874 May	2 "
6...	John Ellis.....	Grundy.....	"	Burglary, 2d degree	1873 September...	4 "
12...	Wm. Hinze, alias Carl Gempf..	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Grand larceny.....	1872 December...	3 "
16...	James Leghorn.....	"	"	"	1874 March.....	2 "
16...	John Mills.....	"	"	"	1873 May	3 "
21...	Thos. Williams.....	Randolph.....	Circuit	Grand larceny.....	1874 June.....	2 "
28...	Adolph F. Schuster.....	Scott.....	"	"	1871 April.....	5 "
26...	Robert P. Wallace.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal ...	Embezzlement.....	1874 November...	2 "
30...	John, alias Jack Crosby.....	Phelps.....	Circuit	Felonious assault.....	February.....	6 1/2 "
30...	F. M. Brown.....	Cooper.....	"	Robbery.....	1873 October.....	6 months in county jail.
Dec'ber 5...	John W. Crooks.....	Randolph.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1874 September ..	4 years.
7...	John P. Hickman.....	Putnam.....	"	"	September ..	3 "
8...	John D. Turner.....	Webster.....	"	"	September ..	2 "
8...	Manuel Roland.....	Atchison.....	"	"	January.....	2 "
9...	John Hollis.....	Randolph.....	"	"	1873 November ..	3 "

11...	Thomas Oates.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	Manslaughter, 4th degree	1874 November...	3 months in county jail.
11...	Rudolph Staentz.....	St. Louis.....	"	Rape.....	1873 March.....	5 years.
12...	James Bland.....	Johnson.....	Com. Pleas	Grand larceny.....	1871 December...	5 "
12...	David Cosgrove.....	St. Louis.....	Criminal...	"	1873 November...	2 "
19...	Chas. W. Smitson.....	Bollinger.....	Circuit.....	Assault to rob.....	1874 March.....	2 "
23...	Chas. Wilson.....	Saline.....	"	Murder.....	1871 May.....	Life.
24...	Jas. H. Jeffries.....	Bates.....	"	Forgery.....	1874 July.....	5 years.
21...	Wm. J. McMillen.....	Cass.....	"	Manslaughter.....	March.....	3 "
26...	Wm. C. Davenport.....	Webster.....	"	Murder, 2d degree.....	March.....	20 "
26...	Chas. Ely.....	Scotland.....	"	Pass'g counterfeit money	1871 November...	5 "
30...	Wm. Evans.....	Grundy.....	"	Grand larceny.....	1874 August.....	2 "
30...	Joseph Everts.....	Jackson.....	Criminal...	"	1873 February....	3 "



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